

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WORLD FOOD DAY  
TELECONFERENCE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, October 16, 1991, was "World Food Day." Under the direction of the National Committee for World Food Day and the technical expertise of the U.S. Information Agency [USIA], a ground breaking teleconference was broadcast to more than 500 receiving sites around the world. This was the 11th year "World Food Day" has been celebrated and it was the ninth teleconference. With USIA's WorldNet linking all the sites it guaranteed the 1991 teleconference to be the most successful ever.

I want to thank and congratulate Pat Young and all the volunteers world wide who made it possible. And I want to especially praise WorldNet for a job well done. Countless hungry people will benefit from the outcome and much future suffering will be avoided.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read the executive summary of the 1991 "World Food Day" teleconference executive report and insert it in full in the RECORD at this point:

## 1991 TELECONFERENCE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The eighth annual World Food Day Teleconference was broadcast from the studios of George Washington University Television in Washington, DC on October 16, 1991. It linked a distinguished panel of experts on food and economic development issues to more than 500 receive sites across the United States and Canada and, for the first time, the program was broadcast to all countries of the Western Hemisphere. The theme for the teleconference discussion was "The Hunger Puzzle: Adding the International and Macroeconomic Pieces."

After years of growth since the World Food Day Teleconference began in 1984, the program is believed to be the largest, single development education broadcast ever organized in the U.S. The Spanish language broadcast, involving simultaneous interpretation from English, began in 1990 with a pilot project in Mexico made possible through the cooperation of the Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey in Mexico, which relayed the Spanish broadcast to its 26 national campuses over that country's Morelos II satellite. Outreach to the rest of Latin America in 1991 was made possible through the added support of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the U.S. Information Agency WorldNet system.

World Food Day, held for the first time in 1981 and marking the anniversary of the founding of FAO in 1945, has captured the imagination of people throughout the world. In the U.S. the Day is observed in virtually every community throughout the country, with especially strong support in schools and worship centers. The U.S. National Committee for World Food Day has grown in membership to 450 private voluntary organiza-

tions and works directly through more than 17,000 volunteer community organizers.

Serving on the teleconference expert panel in 1991 were Brazilian Minister of Agriculture Antonio Cabrera de Mano Filho, author and futurist Hazel Henderson, former Dominican Minister of Agriculture Atherton Martin and World Bank economic advisor for Latin America Norman Hicks. TV and film star Eddie Albert hosted the program, and the moderator was syndicated columnist and author Georgia Ann Geyer. FAO Director-General Saouma also appeared on the program through a special videotape message from the organization's Rome headquarters.

## THE TELECONFERENCE CONCEPT

In the U.S. the World Food Day Teleconference has become a model for development of education on global issues, in part because of the enormous growth in interactive site participation and the additional millions of viewers accessed through collaborating networks and in part because of the year-around use of the program's study materials and the teleconference itself in college-level courses in a great variety of disciplines. The "internationalization" of the program since 1990 has further increased its impact and was broadly welcomed by participating colleges and universities in the U.S. The main components of the teleconference package are: (1) a Study/Action Packet of printed materials prepared by the non-governmental U.S. National Committee for World Food Day and distributed to all participating schools and other study centers (and distributed in 1991 in Spanish translation to the participating sites in Latin America); (2) the three-hour satellite telecast on October 16 composed of three hour-long segments for expert panel presentation, site consideration of the issues and a site-panel question and answer interchange; publication of the Teleconference Report including written responses by panelists to questions that were not taken up on the air for reasons of time; and (4) analysis by selected site organizers after each year's program to make recommendations for the year to follow. All of the main teleconference components are designed as college-level curricular aids.

## THE STUDY/ACTION PACKET

The Study/Action Packet is designed as an integral part of the teleconference program, but also serves as a separate study resource for groups planning World Food Day observances but not participating in the telecast. More than 1,500 copies of the packet were distributed on request in the months prior to the broadcast to colleges, other institutions, community study groups, schools and individuals. All or part of the packet materials were reproduced by many of the participating sites and, as in previous years, copies were distributed by the USDA Extension Service to their field offices.

In 1991, for the first time, the entire Study/Action Packet was translated into Spanish and reprinted by the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean and distributed throughout the region in one language or the other through the network FAO country representatives. Copies of the English version were also distributed to U.S. em-

bassies by USIA WorldNet. Following the teleconference, the main section of the packet also was reproduced in the annual "global issues" series of the Dushkin Publishing Group in Guilford CT.

The 1991 packet was developed by the U.S. National Committee for World Food Day with the cooperation of several institutions and organizations which offered special contributions from their own research and analysis. The theme, in a departure from previous years, was chosen to explore how non-farm issues such as debt, terms of trade and macroeconomic development policies affect hunger and food availability. Although not intended to provide a comprehensive analysis of all the issues raised, the packet served as an overview. It dealt especially with the reforms undertaken by the Latin American and Caribbean countries over the past decade that fall under the general term "structural adjustment." These reforms encompass broad efforts to open national economies to international trade and competition and reduce state intervention in the private sector. Separate viewpoint papers were contributed by the World Bank, the AFL-CIO and Mexican Confederation of Workers (on issues raised by the proposed North American Free Trade Association), the American Catholic Bishops, the Population Reference Bureau, UNICEF, FAO and the Economic Commission for Latin America.

This was the eighth Study/Action Packet prepared in conjunction with the teleconference series and the third to be undertaken directly by the U.S. National Committee for World Food Day. Previous packets were prepared by the Center for Advanced International Studies at Michigan State University and by the Office of International Agriculture at the University of Illinois. Funding for the 1991 packet was provided by the Agency for International Development. General funding for the teleconference program was provided by the U.S. National Committee for World Food Day, FAO, Covenant Presbyterian Church of Scranton, PA and the Xerox Foundation.

## TELECONFERENCE OUTREACH

The WFD Teleconference has grown each year since it was begun in 1984, reaching more than 500 interactive sites in the U.S., Canada, Latin America and the Caribbean in 1991. Although the highlight of the 1991 growth was through the satellite links to all countries of the Americas, the event also was marked by important developments in the U.S., where the great majority of participating sites are located. Particularly important to organizers was the emergence of new county and state distribution networks, especially from universities to extension offices and branch campuses.

Teleconference impact continued to grow in at least three other ways. For the sixth year the program was used by professional organizations for continuing education credits. These credits (or professional development units) were offered again in 1991 by the American Dietetic Association, the American Home Economics Association and, through The Catholic University of America, to clergy and social service professionals. Beginning in 1989 there has been a steady

\* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

rise in teleconference participation by high school students, sometimes through college outreach to surrounding schools but increasingly initiated by individual schools or school systems. The audience of home television sets accessed by cooperating networks is believed to number in the millions, reached through the Catholic Telecommunication Network of America, AgSat, Vision Interfaith Satellite Network, PBS Adult Learning Satellite Service and individual cable stations.

#### LOCAL SITE PROGRAMS

Over the eight-year experience of the teleconference, organizers believe the single most important development has been the growth of programs initiated at the participating sites, both through curriculum integration and extra-curricular activities, in which the actual telecast is only one element. A main thrust of the teleconference over the past two years has been to increase course and class use of the teleconference study components, and 1991 reports from the sites reveal the range of this evolution. They show, first of all, the broadening of interest in global food/hunger issues beyond the obvious disciplines of international agriculture and economics into courses such as anthropology, biology, chemistry, food science and nutrition, languages, literature, religion, women's studies and many more. Courses in journalism, electronic media and public affairs often use the site activities for "hands on" work projects.

Extra-curricular activities are part of the World Food Day program at most of the teleconference sites. Site reports in 1991 show activities such as fasts in residence and dining halls to raise funds for world hunger relief, concerts and film festivals, panel discussions and seminars with prominent invited guests, college-community joint study/action to support local food programs, visits to poverty areas to offer work support such as carpentry and painting, special food programs to show Third World diets and hunger, and a great range of devices to encourage anti-poverty fundraising. Often these activities continue over a day, a week or even a month.

#### TELECONFERENCE BROADCAST SUMMARY

As in previous years, the teleconference broadcast was open by actor Eddie Albert, who was followed by a taped message from FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma. Mr. Saouma strongly supported the global trend toward "structural adjustment" but warned that it had to include a priority for food security, that steps were needed to protect the poorest people from food deprivation during the reform period, and that solutions would require action by both poor and rich countries. The moderator, Georgie Ann Geyer, then cited evidence that in many cases these reform criteria were not being met and that conditions of poverty were worsening in the reforming countries because of government austerity measures. She then introduced the panel and asked for their initial reaction to these trends.

Brazilian Agriculture Minister Cabrera noted that his government was attempting to make very profound reforms, but that it was difficult for Brazil and other agricultural exporters of Latin America to fund their reforms and their debt payments as long as world trading systems maintained barriers against their products. Ms. Henderson said there was a need to revise the concept of growth to get away from the simple measure of gross national product and that structural adjustment policies failed to take such changes into account. She compared

the debt owed by developing countries to the "pollution debt" owed to the world by the rich countries.

The next panelist, Mr. Martin, noted that the main thrusts of structural-adjustment policies—including openness to foreign trade competition, reduction of government's economic role and fostering private investment—had been tried in the Caribbean for many years but in fact hadn't served to raise the standard of living of the people. He called for a development model that put more stress on farming, food production and learning from the people.

Mr. Hicks, supporting structural adjustment, noted that the problem in Latin America and the Caribbean was precisely that the old system of heavy state intervention and protectionism had failed, but that the new policies often hadn't yet been given enough time to show results. He said that those countries which had several years of experience with the new policies in fact had shown positive return, citing Mexico, Chile and Bolivia as examples. Raising GNP was not the only answer, he said, and economic reforms needed to be supported by targeted programs to protect those most at risk such as children rather than policies subsidizing entire economies.

Ms. Henderson argued, in response, that the World Bank/IMF modeling was based on concept of equilibrium within and among nations whereas in fact we were undergoing a period of global chaos in which nearly all basic systems—of production, finance, trade, population movement and others—were in transition and equilibrium was impossible. Mr. Martin added that beyond broad theories there were many specific examples in developing countries to show the structural-adjustment policies were failing and in any case were unfair to the poor.

The moderator then asked the panel to give examples in the world of policies that work and that could be used as models, especially in light of the failure of the Soviet socialist system that many in the Third World had wanted to copy. Mr. Martin stressed again that there needed to be "half-way" steps to modernization where people could use their own ingenuity and knowledge of their needs rather than turning the world into a global market in which the poor couldn't compete. Ms. Henderson seconded this view, noting that the industrialized countries of the North had a "cultural DNA" which laid down rules and rewards that were not relevant to the developing countries, where people had a better sense of their needs, culture and environment. Mr. Hicks disagreed. He noted that there were examples in East Asia, such as South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong, where different cultures did not stop governments and peoples from making very rapid gains using the Western economic model. It is impossible to think we can go back to a world where everybody grows his own food, he added.

Minister Cabrera said that he wanted to agree with Mr. Hicks, but he noted that developing countries with efficient agriculture were being denied their natural advantage by a world system of tariffs and other barriers. Developing countries need to earn money by exports in order to pay their debts, he said, so they had to have better market access.

Asked about Brazil's experience with rural-urban migration and environmental degradation, Mr. Cabrera returned to the free trade priority. His country was very interested in keeping people in the rural areas, he said, but that was impossible if the rural dwellers couldn't make a living. It was rural poverty,

he noted, that was the main reason for deforestation of the Amazon. Ms. Henderson agreed with the need to keep people in rural areas and cited a number of successful programs to help them, such as the work of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh and the Women's World Banking system.

Much of the ensuing discussion in the first hour revolved around these main points, and especially on World Bank policies favoring structural reform. Mr. Martin noted that these reforms didn't take into account historical problems such as the concentration of infrastructure in capital cities that were left over from colonial times. Mr. Hicks made the point that most World Bank loans had nothing to do with structural adjustment and that these other loans often favored the least advantaged. He then added the problem of population growth, which in many cases negated economic gains and was a cause of environmental degradation. Ms. Henderson suggested that environmental exploitation was inevitable because natural resources were given no economic value. Mr. Martin spoke of the frustration for many people in assigning responsibility. The World Bank would say that such and such was up to the governments, but then the governments would say the Bank set the rules as conditions for getting money.

Mr. Hicks noted that no matter what measure was applied the likelihood was that many Third World countries would show a much greater rate of progress as structural reforms showed their expected results. Mr. Cabrera noted that the world was still divided into two camps—one in which people went hungry and another in which people needed to go on a diet. The challenge of the next generation, he said, would be to correct this distortion. Ms. Geyer closed the first hour by noting that at least we are now in a world where such issues could be the main concern of governments and people, which had not been the case in the decades before.

#### THIRD HOUR QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

As in previous years, the third hour of the teleconference program was devoted to questions directed to the panel from the participating sites. All questions received were answered, either on the air or in writing by the panelists afterward. More than 60 questions were received, including several from Latin America and the Caribbean.

Subjects in which there tended to be broad interest among the participating sites included: how the World Bank formed its policies and where it was under the influence of rich countries and banks; why the needs and views of women were not more often taken into account in economic modeling and policymaking; and what changes should be made in the organizing of the international system to better help the poor and protect the environment. In their replies, the panel tended to continue the sharp divisions which had been expressed in the first hour, but with all of the four expressing the view that the system continued to need improvement.

#### TRIBUTE TO LEON SAVAGE AND ALL INVOLVED IN FAMINE RELIEF EFFORT TO ARMENIA

**HON. JAMES V. HANSEN**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor today to pay a special tribute to a group



of hardworking people who combined abilities to aid the Armenian famine relief effort. Less than 1 month ago, a constituent of mine, Mr. Leon Savage, called my office wanting to coordinate an effort to donate milk to the famine ridden people of Armenia. With the help of Utah dairymen Gordon Zilles and Ted King, as well as Kay Carter of Idaho, Mr. Savage organized the donation of more than 300,000 1/2-pint cartons of milk to be delivered to disaster-ridden Yerevan, Armenia.

This milk has been donated by dairy farmers at their own expense. The worth of the milk is substantial especially to many farmers who have suffered from present problems in the dairy industry. The sacrifice associated with this donation should be recognized and appreciated for the great sacrifice that it is.

Mr. Savage also secured the donation of the processing of the milk by Gossner Foods, a Logan, Utah-based milk and cheese manufacturer. Tetrapak Corp. of America in Denver, and Millers Bros. Feed Yard, of Hyrum, UT, as well as several local milk haulers aided the effort by donating the aseptic packaging materials and transportation of the milk.

Mr. Savage and those involved requested that the milk reach those that need it most, and therefore, enlisted the help of the diocese of the Armenian Church of America. The diocese was crucial in coordinating the effort and assuring that the milk reached the appropriate people.

Gen. Dale Thompson, U.S. Air Force and the entire staff at Hill Air Force Base also deserve a great deal of thanks for their help to provide temporary storage and transportation of the milk. Their efforts have not gone unrecognized.

The long hours and effort put forth by Leon Savage and all others involved have been greatly appreciated by myself, and more importantly, by the needy people of Armenia. I would hope that this endeavor will lead to more humanitarian efforts to aid the hungry everywhere.

#### TRIBUTE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE CIVIL ENGINEER WAYNE N. TOBIASSON

#### HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding research civil engineer from my home State of New Hampshire. Wayne N. Tobiasson, of the Army Corps of Engineers Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory in Hanover, was recently named "Engineer of the Year" for the corps. Part of a large program sponsored by the National Society of Engineers, the annual award recognizes engineers employed by the Federal Government for their significant contributions.

Mr. Tobiasson has been with CRREL since it first opened and has dedicated over 30 years of his life to addressing the unique problems and opportunities of the world's cold regions. Over his career he has been involved in projects from Greenland to the South Pole.

He was the primary Government consultant for the USAF Tactical Command's distant early warning line stations, and his contributions helped extend the station's lifetimes from 10 to 30 years. In Antarctica, as primary Government advisor to the National Science Foundation, he has played an instrumental role in upgrading and protecting the U.S. facilities at the South Pole from the harsh effects of cold weather. He has also been a leader in developing new and safer snow load design criteria for buildings and other structures.

Yet, Mr. Tobiasson's contributions have not been confined to the laboratory. While preparing for his work in Antarctica, he coordinated activities at a local elementary school and taught the children about the region. As part of the program, the students made a school flag that Mr. Tobiasson took with him to the Arctic. He planted the flag in the snow at the South Pole and returned it to the children as a souvenir of his trip.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Tobiasson on receiving this most deserved award. At a time when American children are scoring poorly on international science examinations, it is encouraging to see someone like Mr. Tobiasson get involved in the community and make science fun and exciting for our youth. I am sure that his program will have a lasting effect on many of the children, inspiring them to pursue careers in science and engineering. I commend Mr. Tobiasson upon being named "Engineer of the Year," and I thank him for his service to our country and his positive involvement with our young students.

#### A TRIBUTE TO DR. ALDEN W. BADAL

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to offer my best wishes to Dr. Alden W. Badal upon his retirement after 43 years of dedicated and distinguished service to the school children, teachers, and parents of the San Francisco Bay area.

During 1959 to 1978, Dr. Badal served the Oakland School District as the assistant and later director of research associate superintendent, and acting superintendent. In July 1978, he began his tenure as the superintendent of the San Lorenzo Unified School District which will end this year.

He has served the community in other roles as well. He has served as the president of the San Lorenzo Rotary Club, the San Lorenzo district Scholarship Foundation, and the Oakland Scottish Rite Scholarship Foundation.

Dr. Badal has made a positive impact both on the individual students, parents, and teachers with whom he has come in contact over the past 43 years and on the district as a whole. For his active participation in the San Lorenzo education community, he will be missed.

#### NOTING THE PASSING OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

#### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to rise today to inform the House of the passing of our former colleague, Michael A. Feighan. Mr. Feighan, who represented the west side of Cleveland, OH in the House of Representatives for 28 years, passed away yesterday at the age of 87. With his passing, our Nation has lost a great and distinguished leader.

Michael Feighan, who practiced law in Cleveland, entered the House in 1943, having served as a State legislator from Cuyahoga County. In the Congress, he developed a reputation as a hard worker and outspoken advocate on behalf of his constituency. Feighan served as chairman of the Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. He was the author of the 1965 Immigration Reform Act which retired national origin quotas. During his tenure in Congress, Michael Feighan was also known for his staunch opposition to communism.

Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to serve in the House with Michael Feighan. He was someone whom I greatly admired and respected. And he was a special friend to both me and my brother, Judge Carl B. Stokes.

After he left the Congress, I would often have opportunities to visit with him during his trips to Washington. I have also been privileged to serve in Congress with his nephew and our colleague, Ed Feighan, who has distinguished himself in this body in the tradition of the Feighan family.

Michael Feighan leaves to mourn his passing his son, William M. Feighan; his daughter, Fleur Jones; a sister and two grandsons.

Mr. Speaker, generations of politicians will remember Michael Feighan as a great legislator. He was a remarkable individual who served his constituency and our Nation to the very best of his ability. I ask that my colleagues join me in extending our prayers to his family upon his passing.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Mar. 20, 1992]

MICHAEL FEIGHAN, SERVED IN CONGRESS FOR  
28 YEARS

WASHINGTON.—Former Rep. Michael Aloysius Feighan, a Democrat who represented Cleveland's West Side in Congress for 26 years, died yesterday at Georgetown Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was 87, and had cancer.

His nephew, Rep. Edward Feighan, D-19, of Lakewood, a member of Congress since 1982, described Michael Feighan as his friend and mentor. He said his uncle was "a constant source of guidance and encouragement."

Former Rep. Charles A. Vanik, who represented Cleveland's East Side for many years, said he and Michael Feighan worked together to support housing and urban renewal programs in Cleveland.

"He was a vigorous worker. There are many monuments to his service in Cleveland," Vanik said.

Most of Mr. Feighan's 28 years in Congress were devoted to fighting communism. He

also was responsible for the Federal Immigration Act of 1965.

He entered the House in 1943 as an idealistic New Dealer, after whipping incumbent Rep. Martin L. Sweeney. The isolationist Sweeney had beaten him in 1940.

Mr. Feighan had an iron grip on his office, with only token or no opposition until 1964 when former Parma Council President Ronald M. Mottl gave him a race and 1966 when he won narrowly over State Rep. Michael A. Sweeney.

Cleveland Council President James V. Staton ended Feighan's 14th re-election bid by defeating him in the 1970 Democratic primary.

Mr. Feighan was born Feb. 16, 1905, in Lakewood. His grandparents on both sides were Irish immigrants. His father, John T. was a vice president of Cleveland Trust Co., and after Prohibition was president of the Standard Brewing Co. Old John T. was a Republican, but he supported Franklin D. Roosevelt.

All five of the Feighan sons became lawyers, Michael was a graduate of Harvard Law School.

He played end and managed the football team at St. Ignatius High School. He also played football at John Carroll University, which he attended for a year, and at Princeton University, where he graduated in 1928. He was president of the Democratic Club and welterweight boxing champion at Princeton.

After finishing law school, Mr. Feighan returned to Cleveland to practice law with his four brothers.

Four years later, in 1935, he ran for Lakewood City Council and lost.

He won political office in 1937 as a state legislator from Cuyahoga County.

At the beginning of his second term in the Ohio House, he was chosen to lead the Democratic minority. After two terms, he ran his first campaign for Congress and lost. Campaigning against an isolationist, he supported a large Air Force to protect the United States from invasion. It was a platform that was useful in his successful 1942 campaign after Pearl Harbor.

At the end of World War II, Mr. Feighan was one of a 10-member House committee that studied food and other postwar problems in Europe and the Near East for nine weeks. It was a strenuous, wearing trip and the fore-runner of many other foreign trips Mr. Feighan took as a congressman. He later was criticized for the number and expense of his congressional junkets.

The late Drew Pearson, a columnist, reported in 1964 for Mr. Feighan, at a reception in Rome, had said President John F. Kennedy was "soft on communism."

Retorting on the floor of the House, the congressman said Pearson was "acting as an agent for a foreign power, the Communist regime of Yugoslavia and its dictator, Tito."

Feighan also once demanded that the State Department revoke actor Richard Burton's visa on formal grounds.

In 1953, Mr. Feighan became chairman of the immigration and rationality subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee.

His major accomplishment was the 1965 immigration reform bill, which retired national origin quotas and removed the barriers that gave precedence to residents of the British Isles and northern Europe.

Mr. Feighan's principal recreation was golf.

Since retiring, he divided his time between the family's apartment near the Washington National Cathedral and a home at Scottsdale, Ariz.

He is survived by a son, William M. of Paradise Valley, Ariz; a daughter, Fleur Jones, of Greenwich, Conn; a sister and two grandsons. His wife, Florence, and son, Michael Jr., are deceased.

Services will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday at St. John Cathedral in Cleveland.

## THE CLASSROOM SAFETY ACT OF 1992

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I have been deeply saddened by the stories of innocent children being killed while inside schools in which they are supposed to be getting an education.

We have thought for so long that our children were safe once inside their school. Well it seems that children may not be safe inside the schools after all. We thought schools were isolated from the ills of our society: illegal drugs and gang violence. They are not.

Two students were shot and killed last month in Thomas Jefferson High School, in Brooklyn. There were 13 security guards in the school at the time of the shooting. The guards are unarmed. Some of the students are.

Despite the beliefs of many, violence inside schools is happening in small towns as well as in the urban enclaves of New York City, Chicago, and Los Angeles. In September, 1991, in Crosby, TX, a county of 7,304 people, a 17-year-old varsity football captain was shot and killed while in the school cafeteria by a 15-year-old girl armed with a .38 caliber revolver. Three weeks ago at Valley Point Middle School in Dalton, GA, a 13-year-old boy went to school with a loaded .22 caliber rifle and took his teacher hostage in a classroom.

While we make efforts to reauthorize funding for all elementary and secondary education programs next year, we should keep in mind that, today, children are being killed right in the very classrooms that these programs pay for. We need to take an immediate step to help guarantee the safety of our children. They have to be taught that there are better and safer ways to resolve conflicts.

For these reasons, I have introduced the Classroom Safety Act of 1992, to make grants to local educational agencies most directly affected by violence and crime and assist those agencies in the prevention and reduction of violence in schools.

Local educational agencies in our Nation's cities are currently operating in the red, and they need an infusion of Federal funds to help pay for their added burden of increased safety procedures for students and teachers.

I urge you to join me, and help protect children in the classroom. Let's end the need for gun fire drills in our schools. Cosponsor this bill for our children in the classroom.

## FREEDOM FOR SYRIAN JEWS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, this week, my Jewish constituents and Jews around the world have been observing Shabbat Zachor, a Sabbath of concern for Jews in Arab and Muslim lands. This remembrance is traditionally made around the time of the Purim holiday because the Purim story took place in Persia, and because of the Purim story's theme of victimizing the defenseless. On Shabbat Zachor, synagogue congregants will read from the Torah portion discussing Amalek, who attacked defenseless women and children during the exodus.

I am especially concerned about the plight of approximately 4,000 Jews living in Syria. The Syria Jewish community is concentrated in ghettos in Damascus, Aleppo, and Qamishli, where the Mukhabarat, Syria's secret police, keeps them under 24-hour a day surveillance. The Mukhabarat also maintains a file on each Syrian Jew, taps their phones, and reads their mail. In addition, Syrian Jews must have Mukhabarat approval before making property transfers. Syrian Jews are denied equal opportunity for employment; the Government will not hire them, except for the most menial positions.

Syrian Jews may not even educate themselves about their own heritage and community. Secondary schools for Jewish education do not exist, and the elementary schools are supervised by Muslim headmasters. Any use of Hebrew, the language of the Torah, is illegal. Furthermore, the Mukhabarat requires that Jewish leaders make regular reports about activities in their communities.

So why don't Syrian Jews leave?

Because they cannot. Syrian Jews must deposit money with the Government, and leave other family members behind, as a means of assuring their return. In addition, the Government puts Syrian Jews through a long and involved procedure, requiring an explanation of their reasons for traveling, before deciding whether it will grant permission to leave the country. In this regard, it should be noted that in Damascus in 1989, Syrian Foreign Minister Shara'a absolutely denied. Under persistent questioning from a member of my staff, that the Syrian Government's restrictions and regulation of the travel of Jews differed in any way from that of Syrian Muslims and Christians.

Syrian Jewish attempts to defy Government travel restrictions have severe consequences. In 1974, four single Jewish women trying to cross the Syrian border were captured by the Mukhabarat. They were disfigured and killed.

I would like to call to Members' attention a fact sheet on Syrian Jewry provided to me by the International Affairs Commission of the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington. It provides an excellent introduction for my colleagues who have not yet familiarized themselves with this issue.

### SYRIAN JEWRY

1948 Jewish population: 45,000.

1987: 5,000.

Damascus was the site of a blood libel and pogrom which killed many Jews in 1840.



Even before the 1967 war, Jews in Syria were terrorized by night arrest, interrogations, imprisonment and torture. Jews were not permitted to leave the Damascus ghetto. After the war their situation worsened.

An airport road was paved over the Jewish cemetery in Damascus; school examinations were scheduled on Saturdays to prevent Jewish participation.

Jews are singled out on identity cards. Palestinian Arab refugees are housed in the Jewish quarter to harass residents.

Until 1976, Jews were not permitted to leave the country, to go more than four kilometers from their place of business, to sell immovable property, to work for the government or banks, to have telephones and driver's licenses, to bequeath property to heirs. The state confiscated the property of those who escaped. Most Jews working for Arab merchants were dismissed. There were numerous reports of torture and murder of Jews trying to flee the country.

In Dec. 1975, *The Chicago Daily News* interviewed a 24-year-old Jewish woman who had escaped from Syria the year before. Fearing Syrian officials would retaliate against her relatives in Damascus, the refugee gave her name only as Jamile.

Four of her friends, Jamile related, were killed trying to flee Syria, their bodies "completely burned and disfigured by acid."

Describing life in Syria, she said: "After primary school, there was no high school for us, and no chance to work in an office or bank. We were forbidden this kind of work. We were surrounded by hatred. Sometimes there were attacks on us when we went to the synagogue."

After 1976, in an apparent effort to improve its image in the West, the Syrian government lifted some of its restrictions against the Jewish community. However, emigration is still forbidden, and identity papers are still stamped with the term "Musawi," identifying the bearer as a Jew. Jews are usually permitted to sell a house or car only if they can prove the money is being used to buy a replacement. Agents of the Muhabarat (the Syrian secret police) are reported to be present at all synagogue services. While Jews may now travel between cities, they must sign out before leaving one city and report to police on arriving at their destination. In 1988 it was difficult for Jews to obtain permission to travel abroad, and those who did posted a deposit, which in the past varied from \$2,000 to \$10,000. They also had to leave close relatives behind.

Government agents patrolled the Jewish quarter, and most Syrians Jews feared being seen in public with foreigners.

In July 1977, after months of negotiation at the highest governmental levels, Syrian President Assad permitted 12 Jewish women to marry men of the Syrian Jewish community in New York and to emigrate. However, there are an estimated 500 Jewish women still in Syria unable to find Jewish husbands there. A decade later some intermarriage was reported; more young men were able to escape Syria than women, leaving the latter with fewer prospective Jewish spouses.

In 1979, there were numerous reports of Jews, some as young as eight, being arrested on suspicion of trying to flee the country. There was also a report of a Jewish family that managed to escape to Lebanon, only to be recognized by a Syrian soldier in Beirut, arrested, and sent back to Syria.

Thirteen Syrian Jews, including four women and seven children, were able to escape to Turkey by motorboat in 1979. But an unsuccessful escape attempt in the same

year left a young Jewish woman gravely wounded. She was eventually permitted to go to the United States for surgery, but she had to leave her four small children behind, and her husband was arrested.

In 1980, two Jewish women in Aleppo were raped by Syrian security men who were supposedly searching for members of the Moslem Brotherhood.

In Dec. 1983, Lilly Abadi, then pregnant, and her two children—aged four and seven—were stabbed and shot in the Syrian city of Aleppo by unknown assailants.

In 1987, the secret police seized several Jewish men. No formal charges were lodged but according to the American Jewish Committee, the men were suspected of trying to escape from the country or of having returned from unauthorized trips abroad.

The men reportedly were mistreated while in custody. In May 1988, the secret police still held at least eight Jewish men; a ninth, teenager Mousa Khalife, had been released. As a result of brutal beatings while incarcerated and subsequent formation of blood clots, Khalife faced possible amputation of his legs.

At the same time, several young Jewish women reportedly were kidnapped and forced to marry Syrian or Palestinian men.

Syria's attitude toward Jews was reflected in its continued sheltering of Alois Brunner, one of the most notorious Nazi war criminals still believed to be at large. Brunner, a chief aide to Adolf Eichmann, told the *Chicago Sun-Times* in a 1987 telephone interview from his Damascus home that he regretted nothing and would do it all again. All Jews "deserved to die because they were the devil's agents and human garbage," he said.

Brunner, 75 reportedly advised the Hafez Assad regime on "security matters." For years Syria denied that it hosted him: after West Germany requested Brunner's extradition, Damascus replied that he committed no punishable crimes.

The on going Middle East peace talks, and the discussions which have resulted between the United States and Syria and Israel and Syria offer an important opportunity to press again for the freedom of Syrian Jews. For years the United States has demonstrated its commitment to the freedom of world Jewry, and combined with the efforts of Israel, other governments, and private individuals and organizations, thousands of Jews, from the former Soviet Union, Albania, Ethiopia, and other lands, have found freedom. We must not forget those who remain.

JULIE FRANCES ROACH ON  
"MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE"

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, today it is with great pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding young constituent of mine from Hopkinsville, KY: Julie Frances Roach. Julie, a junior at Christian County High School in Hopkinsville and daughter of Robert W. and Mildred S. Roach, also of Hopkinsville, has been named the 17th place honors winner in the 1992 Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Contest sponsored by the Veter-

ans of Foreign Wars of the United States [VFW]. With the aid of her dramatics teacher, Sarah Kranz, the principal of Christian County High School, Kay Lancaster, and the sponsorship of VFW Post 6513 and its ladies auxiliary in Hopkinsville, Julie was one of only 22 national winners out of a total of 147,000 participants. In addition, she is the recipient of this year's \$1,000 Jane Young Memorial Scholarship Award. Julie plans to attend Wake Forest University and to pursue a career in journalism, a vocation for which I believe she has all the requisite talent, as can be observed in reading her award-winning essay on "Meeting America's Challenge" which follows in its entirety:

#### MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Julie F. Roach)

Meeting America's challenge is like working a jigsaw puzzle. A group crowds around a card table with hundreds of puzzle pieces spread upon its surface. Slowly, the group begins to place the pieces into position, for they know what the puzzle should look like when it is finished. These people are today's Americans. The pieces are our country's founding beliefs. The finished picture is our ideal country.

Perhaps this is the way our famous and not-so-famous colonists began their quest for democracy and meeting America's challenge. Their challenge was to lay the foundation of the puzzle. The Thomas Jeffersons and the Thomas Paines cried out for freedom. The unknown people who scribbled notes to help spread the idea of democracy and sang songs about it helped the bell of freedom ring through a new land—America. This was a challenge. They shaped and molded the future picture for us. They foresaw a country with freedom of speech, religion, press, and equality all working together in harmony. They were the definers of our challenge who boxed the pieces into a constitution and sent them directly to us, the puzzleworkers.

Today as we move toward a new century, we strive to meet America's challenge by fitting the pieces of the puzzle accurately together. We face the problems of education, illiteracy, environment, homelessness, and unemployment.

One of our biggest challenges today is education and illiteracy. Our classrooms are crowded. Our funds are low. And our apathy is rising. If we have an uneducated nation that cannot read, we will fail. To keep the rights that our forefathers gave us, we must be able to understand the issues.

Another challenge facing us is our environment. As we become freer and more affluent, we become more wasteful. Like our forefathers before us, we must remember that we have to pass the puzzle on to the next generation. Therefore, it is important to preserve and protect what we have.

The problems of homelessness and unemployment must also be faced. Each person within our country has the right to a home and a job—providing, that is, that he is willing to do his part. Because no rights can be taken lightly, and no rights can be handed out freely. Only when these challenges are met can we ever really consider ourselves free.

Challenge creates growth and with growth our nation will only become better. America's jigsaw puzzle is never completed. Old problems will be solved, and new problems will arise. More pieces will always be around to put in. No matter what changes occur, however, the basic foundation and framework upon which the puzzle is designed is

solidly embedded in our life and in our hearts.

How the unfinished product will turn out is unknown. Whether we like the result or not will ultimately depend on us and the decisions we make within our own lives. As President Abraham Lincoln said in his first inaugural address in 1861, "This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people that inhabit it, whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional rights of amending it." One can start making a difference by enforcing his right to vote. This is a primary founding belief in our country that men of the revolution fought for.

So many Americans have contributed to the making of the puzzle. And it is not always the people we hear about daily in the news. The men of the Battleship Arizona at Pearl Harbor are a piece of the puzzle. The men and women of Operation Desert Storm have their place. In other words, the unsung heroes of our country make up a major portion of the design.

America's challenge may lead us to discover the unknown, but isn't that what America is all about? The puzzlemakers of the Revolution and the puzzlemakers of today ultimately had and have one goal—to keep dreams alive, to keep freedom alive, and to keep America, a challenging nation, alive.

#### COOPERATION IS THE KEY

**HON. RICHARD RAY**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the Members' attention to an article published in the Wall Street Journal. This article highlights a cooperative effort between the BellSouth Co. and Cox Newspapers of Atlanta, GA. It is my sincere hope that this cooperative venture is indicative of future relations between the regional Bell operating companies and the newspaper industry.

In order to improve the ability of newspapers to provide information services to the public, BellSouth will offer Cox enterprises' newspaper unit and other information providers the three-digit telephone numbers 211, 311, 511, and 711 which will be available in the companies' local calling areas.

Mr. Speaker, the future of information services should not be held back by the type of acrimonious debate we have seen between competing providers. The future of our country's information services should reflect the kind of cooperative effort embraced by this proposal.

I hope that our Nation's finest information providers—the newspapers, the broadcasters, the cable and telephone companies—will look toward this important agreement between BellSouth and Cox Newspapers. Cooperation is possible, it is beneficial, and, most importantly, it is in the best interest of our Nation.

I insert this article in the RECORD following my statement:

**BELLSOUTH TO OFFER NEWSPAPER, OTHERS 3-DIGIT NUMBERS**

(By Mary Lu Carnevale)

WASHINGTON.—BellSouth Corp. said it plans to offer Cox Enterprises Inc.'s news-

paper unit and others three-digit numbers for their information services.

The move, a milestone in the battle between phone companies and publishers over information services, could give callers an easier way to obtain news, weather, shopping and other information provided by phone company competitors. But it also raises big concerns over how the numbers would be allocated.

BellSouth, the regional Bell telecommunications company, said it will petition the Federal Communications Commission for an expedited ruling on public-interest aspects of its proposal. It will also ask the FCC to decide how to allocate the four numbers it will reserve for the new services. BellSouth said it would make 211, 311, 511 and 711 available in the company's local calling areas, but not on a long-distance basis.

#### NOT SIMPLE AND CLEAR CUT

"It is not as simple and clear cut as it might appear on the surface," said James Spurlock, special assistant to the FCC's common carrier bureau chief. The agency, he said, will be examining the proposal, and won't have any comment until the review is completed. As with other controversial proposals, the agency is likely to seek public comment on the matter.

BellSouth said it was acting on a request from Cox Newspapers, which has argued that 411 service gives phone companies a huge, unfair advantage in providing information services to the public. Both BellSouth and Cox are based in Atlanta.

Jim McKnight, vice president of telecommunications for Cox Newspapers, said the company wants to offer electronic classified advertising and various newspaper-based information services for nominal fees. Crucial elements, he said, are three-digit numbers as well as phone company billing and collection services—all at rates considerably below traditional pay-per-call 900 or 976 service.

The seven regional Bell companies last summer won a court fight to get into the information services business. Since then, newspaper publishers and other information providers have been lobbying Congress for a law that would prevent the Bells from using their monopoly power to harm competitors. Last month, David Easterly, president of Cox Newspapers, testified before a House subcommittee that phone companies' 411 service gives them an unfair advantage. BellSouth, he complained, had turned down Cox's request for a three-digit number in both Atlanta and West Palm Beach, Fla.

#### SOME REAL PROBLEMS

Rick Parkhill, president of InfoText Publishing Inc., publisher of a trade journal for the interactive telephone industry, applauded BellSouth's innovation and willingness to work with the newspaper industry, but said "some real problems must be overcome before such a service can be introduced."

How to allocate the numbers is the top problem, according to Mr. Parkhill and others. "This lends itself to more monopoly controlled information services," he said. "Perhaps BellSouth has designed this plan to satisfy the request of Cox Newspapers, but it may open up a Pandora's box of antitrust problems."

"There is a danger of oligopoly," said Steven Metalitz, vice president and general counsel of the Information Industry Association. "But at the same time, if the numbers and services get implanted and consumers come to associate those numbers with a particular

service, it could be a boon to some information providers."

#### SALT LAKE VETERANS' HOSPITAL SETS HIGH STANDARDS

**HON. JAMES V. HANSEN**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, the veteran's health care system has been attacked over the years by some as delivering slow and inadequate medical care at the hands of indifferent and uncaring doctors and personnel. While individual experiences may differ, these negative stereotypes do not apply to the veteran's hospital located in Salt Lake City. I recently received a letter from a veteran in my district, Mr. Lee Brown of Farr West, UT, whose remarks are an apt tribute to an outstanding organization.

Mr. Brown wrote:

In this day of what seems to be nearly constant negativity and criticism, I would like to offer a word of positive praise. I am a World War II veteran and have many times found it necessary to take advantage of the medical services provided at Veteran's hospitals. I have, in fact, just returned home from a twenty day stay at the Veteran's hospital in Salt Lake City. This stay included heart by-pass surgery and the services of their intensive care unit.

As a Utah citizen, Representative Hansen, I would like you to know how proud I am of our local Veteran's Hospital and its staff. During my stay, I was treated with extreme care, compassion, professionalism, and dedication. The warmth and decency of the doctors and nurses was second to none! The equipment used during my testing and surgical procedures was up to date and obviously in the hands of skilled professionals.

It has been many years since I served my country, and perhaps because it has been so many years, I have sometimes wondered if my fellow citizens remembered or cared about our veteran's well-being. The last twenty days has shown me—they care in Salt Lake City!

It will be my prayer that this standard of care found here in our state of Utah will be that found throughout our great country!

FARR WEST, UT,  
February 19, 1992.

Representative JIM HANSEN,  
Rayburn House Office Building,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HANSEN: In this day of what seems to be nearly constant negativity and criticism I would like to offer a word of positive praise. I am a World War Two Veteran, and have many times found it necessary to take advantage of the medical services provided at Veteran's Hospitals. I have, in fact, just returned home from a twenty day stay at the Veteran's Hospital in Salt Lake City. This stay included heart by-pass surgery and the services of their intensive care unit.

As a Utah citizen, Representative Hansen, I would like you to know how proud I am of our local Veteran's Hospital and its staff. During my stay I was treated with extreme care, compassion, professionalism, and dedication. The warmth and decency of the doctors and nurses was second to none! The



equipment used during my testing and surgical procedures was up to date and obviously in the hands of skilled professionals.

It has been many years since I served my country, and perhaps because it has been so many years I have sometimes wondered if my fellow citizens remembered or cared about our veteran's well-being. The last twenty days has shown me . . . they care in Salt Lake City!

It will be my prayer that this standard of care found here in our state of Utah will be that found throughout our great country!

Sincerely,

LEE BROWN.

# BIOGRAPHY OF GERONIMO (APACHE)

## HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the "Year of the American Indian." This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the "Year of the American Indian," and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues a short biography of Geronimo, the last and most feared Apache war leader whose name spread panic in the frontier settlements of the Southwest. This biography was taken from a U.S. Department of the Interior publication entitled "Famous Indians, A Collection of Short Biographies."

GERONIMO (APACHE)

With the piercing shout of "Geronimo," U.S. paratroopers plummet from their troop-carrying aircraft. The cry recalls the fiery spirit of the last and most feared of Apache war leaders. Geronimo fought beside Cochise, Victorio, and Mangas Coloradas, but long after these bold chieftains had passed from the scene his name spread panic in the frontier settlements of the Southwest.

One after another, in the 1860's and 1870's, the Apache tribes capitulated to the advancing frontier, abandoned their raiding forays into Mexico, and allowed themselves to be concentrated on reservations. Among the last to succumb were the Chiricahua Apaches. These were Geronimo's people. Although not born a Chiricahua, he had married a Chiricahua woman and gained stature in the tribe as a warrior of note. A short, thick-set man with a perpetual scowl, he bore the unlikely name of Goyathlay—One Who Yawns—but to his white enemies he was known as Geronimo. By 1876 he was in his middle forties.

In this year the Government removed the Chiricahuas from their mountain homeland in southeastern Arizona. Geronimo rose to leadership of rebellious tribesmen who wanted no part of farming on the parched bottomlands of the San Carlos Reservation. For the next decade he and a small band of "renegades" alternately raided in Arizona

and Mexico and grudgingly accepted reservation restraints at San Carlos.

In the autumn of 1881, Geronimo and other leaders once more bolted the reservation and took refuge in Mexico. From strongholds in the rugged Sierra Madre they ranged through the settlements of Mexico and southern Arizona, plundering, burning, and killing. The U.S. Army sent Gen. George Crook to Arizona. An experienced Indian fighter who believed that only Apaches could catch Apaches, Crook enlisted Chiricahua scout units and plunged into Mexico. Persistent pressure, allowing the hostiles no security, finally brought about their return to San Carlos in 1883 and 1884.

But in 1885 Geronimo fled again with a following of less than 50 warriors, and their families. Again Crook put columns into Mexico. Again, in the spring of 1886, Geronimo surrendered to Crook. But this time, fired with intoxicating mescal obtained from a white trader, he dashed for his mountain refuge before even crossing the border.

Stung by criticism from his superiors, Crook asked to be relieved. Gen. Nelson A. Miles took his place, and throughout the summer of 1886 his troops hunted Geronimo and his people in the Mexican wilderness. At last Lt. Charles B. Gatewood succeeded in getting into Geronimo's camp and persuading him to give up. With him at the last were less than two dozen warriors and their families.

This time the Army took no chances. A military band played "Auld Lang Syne" on the parade ground of Fort Bowie as Geronimo and the last of the Apache hostiles were loaded on wagons to be taken to the railroad and deported from their Arizona homeland.

Nearly all the Chiricahuas—those who had remained peacefully at San Carlos as well as the hostiles and, cruelly, Crook's former scouts too—were imprisoned first in Florida, then in Alabama, and finally in Oklahoma. Resigned to the inevitable, Geronimo allowed himself to be exhibited at expositions in St. Louis and Omaha and even rode in President Theodore Roosevelt's inaugural parade in 1905. He embraced Christianity, affected a stovepipe hat, and once was photographed behind the steering wheel of an automobile. Pneumonia finally took his life at the Fort Sill hospital in 1909. Some of Geronimo's followers may still be found at Fort Sill, Okla., and on the Mescalero Apache Reservation in New Mexico.

TODAY'S MAIL REFLECTS  
CONSUMER OUTRAGE ABOUT  
PRESCRIPTION PRICE IN-  
CREASES

## HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today's mail included three letters from my constituents about increasing prices of prescription medications. They reflect a collective call for reform of this industry. I offer them to my colleagues for consideration:

LIVERMORE, CA.

My wife is 66 years old. She receives Social Security and SSI, and is covered by Medi-Cal.

I am not complaining about anything directly unfair to us—but I am complaining that these pharmaceutical companies and businesses charging our government.

These prices seem to be excessively exorbitant.

R.S.

FREMONT, CA.

I've got a really great example of pharmaceutical greed. For some reason this prescription is not covered by my health insurance so I have been able to follow the price progression as the price increases almost weekly. In about October of 1991 the company 3M that makes this asthma inhaler discontinued the large size which was 22.5 milliliters and sold at that time for \$24.95. I was very upset about this and called 3M and was told only that it was an "executive decision" to discontinue the large size. This was in November, 1991. I was able to find some stores that still had the larger one so I transferred my prescription. Now no one has any large ones so I had to purchase the 15 milliliter on January 20, 1992 and it had increased by \$5.00 so now it was selling for the same price as the large one three months earlier. When I refilled the prescription 13 days later because I needed to take extras along while I go to care for my parents who are out of state the price had gone up another \$1.00. So my rough calculations are that this drug, if you figure it on a milliliter basis which is the only way to figure this because of size, has gone up about 60% since October, 1991.

Something has got to be done about prescription prices. What can I do as a consumer when there is no choice? Just last month I found that some ulcer medication that I had to get would have been \$178.00 for one month if my medical coverage had not paid it, but it all comes back to the consumer one way or another. If I can help your cause in this fight, let me know. Good luck.

C.F.

HAYWARD, CA.

An example of prescription medication price changes:

Lucky Pharmacy, Synthroid .05 mg tablets on 11/25/91 cost \$6.97;

Lucky Pharmacy, Synthroid .05 mg tablets on 12/24/91 cost \$10.97.

Example provided by C.H.

## UNBELIEVABLY ARROGANT CON- DUCT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

### HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on December 16, 1991, the Energy Department announced plans to consolidate the nonnuclear manufacturing activities of the weapons complex, an action that would close the Miamisburg, OH, Mound plant and the Clearwater, FL Panellas plant. Though the Energy Department claims the move would reduce costs, it has not made available any cost estimates or studies to justify the decision. Despite repeated requests from Members of Congress and the public, and despite repeated promises to do so, the Energy Department has released no information.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I submit an editorial which appeared in the March 15, 1992, Canton OH, Repository, which expresses the outrage which is felt when an agency of the U.S. Government tries to make major decisions in secrecy.

## UNBELIEVABLY ARROGANT CONDUCT BY AGENCY

Inexcusable. The U.S. Energy Department's handling of the closing of a nuclear weapons plant in Miamisburg has been high-handed, an affront to open government and detrimental to the national interest.

The Mound Plant produces triggers for nuclear weapons. Energy Secretary James Watkins said in December that the plant was no longer needed and its work would be moved to other facilities by 1995.

Rep. Tony Hall; D-Dayton, asked Watkins for a report outlining his reasons for shutting down the plant. He also asked for a copy of a report filed by the operator of the plant—EG&G Mound Applied Technologies Inc.—outlining how the government can save hundreds of millions dollars by keeping Mound open.

The Energy Department made a written promise Jan. 31 to report within a month how it reached the conclusion to close Mound. The month passed. Another week. Hall asked for the report. The department said it needed another two weeks: Finally last week Hall filed a request for the material under the Freedom of Information Act. Imagine that. A member of Congress being forced to use the Freedom of Information Act to get some answers from a U.S. government agency.

No wonder Hall became agitated and said: "I am ashamed for the people of this country that an agency of the United States government is so unresponsive that I have to use this law to pry out . . . something that should be a public document."

What is this material the Energy Department is trying so hard to keep under wraps? Material that Hall, Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, and Gov. George Voinovich have been unable to pry away from the agency?

According to one published account, the report contends the government could save \$500 million by keeping Mound open instead of sending its work to a complex in South Carolina; and the government could save another \$100 million in construction costs by consolidating non-nuclear work at Mound instead of building a new plant near Kansas City, Mo.

Can the Energy Department's case top those figures? Show us.

The Energy Department should release the pertinent information immediately so a public debate can lead to federal policy on the Mound question that truly is in the national interest. The lack of candor so far makes one wonder what the Energy Department is trying to pull.

## TRIBUTE TO HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

## HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, with deep sadness I pay tribute to one of the House of Representatives' great and historic Members, my uncle, the Honorable Michael A. Feighan.

Some of you served with this distinguished gentleman in his 28 years of service to country and the Greater Cleveland community. He was a constant source of guidance and encouragement throughout my political career. He will always be remembered as a vigorous proponent and fighter for the democratic prin-

ciples that he so strongly believed in and supported. As chairman of the House Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee, he was a vocal foe of Soviet aggression and protector of America's national interest.

In 1965, through his effort, Congress adopted a sweeping Immigration Act that phased out the 50-year-old system of national origin quotas and liberalized immigration to this country. Generations of Greater Clevelanders and their children are indebted to this honorable gentleman for making it possible for them to become citizens of the United States.

My uncle's political career began in 1937 as a State legislator from Cuyahoga County. He served in the Ohio House and in 1942 was elected to Congress. His concern for war victims in Europe and the Near East led him to support programs to help the destitute of World War II and to address the postwar problems caused by this worldwide conflict.

To thousands of Greater Clevelanders whose families were victimized by the oppressive regimes in the former Communist-bloc countries, this compassionate man was a hero because he believed in freedom and democracy for the oppressed. They will surely miss him.

Mr. Speaker, I—and the rest of my family—will miss Uncle Michael. I will miss his words of counsel and insight into the great issues facing this Nation. And he will miss the excitement of the history he was so instrumental in forging. For the RECORD, I want to include a tribute from the Plain Dealer, our hometown newspaper:

MICHAEL FEIGHAN, SERVED IN CONGRESS FOR 28 YEARS

WASHINGTON.—Former Rep. Michael Aloysius Feighan, a Democrat who represented Cleveland's West Side in Congress for 28 years, died yesterday at Georgetown Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was 87, and had cancer.

His nephew, Rep. Edward Feighan, D-19, of Lakewood, a member of Congress since 1982, described Michael Feighan as his friend and mentor. He said his uncle was "a constant source of guidance and encouragement."

Former Rep. Charles A. Vanik, who represented Cleveland's East Side for many years, said he and Michael Feighan worked together to support housing and urban renewal programs in Cleveland.

"He was a vigorous worker. There are many monuments to his service in Cleveland," Vanik said.

Most of Mr. Feighan's 28 years in Congress were devoted to fighting communism. He also was responsible for the Federal Immigration Act of 1965.

He entered the House in 1943 as an idealistic New Dealer, after whipping incumbent Rep. Martin L. Sweeney. The isolationist Sweeney had beaten him in 1940.

Mr. Feighan had an iron grip in his office, with only token or no opposition until 1964 when former Parma Council President Ronald M. Mottl gave him a race and 1966 when he won narrowly over State Rep. Michael A. Sweeney.

Cleveland Council President James V. Stanton ended Feighan's 14th re-election bid by defeating him in the 1970 Democratic primary.

Mr. Feighan was born Feb. 18, 1905, in Lakewood. His grandparents on both sides were Irish immigrants. His father, John T., was a vice president of Cleveland Trust Co.

and after Prohibition was president of the Standard Brewing Co. Old John T. was a Republican, but he supported Franklin D. Roosevelt.

All five of the Feighan sons became lawyers. Michael was a graduate of Harvard Law School.

He played end and managed the football team at St. Ignatius High School. He also played football at John Carroll University, which he attended for a year, and at Princeton University, where he graduated in 1928. He was president of the Democratic Club and welterweight boxing champion at Princeton.

After finishing law school, Mr. Feighan returned to Cleveland to practice law with his four brothers.

Four years later, in 1935, he ran for Lakewood City Council and lost.

He won political office in 1937 as a state legislator from Cuyahoga County.

At the beginning of his second term in the Ohio House, he was chosen to lead the Democratic minority. After two terms, he ran his first campaign for Congress and lost. Campaigning against an isolationist, he supported a large Air Force to protect the United States from invasion. It was a platform that was useful in his successful 1942 campaign after Pearl Harbor.

At the end of World War II, Mr. Feighan was one of a 10-member House committee that studied food and other postwar problems in Europe and the Near East for nine weeks. It was a strenuous, wearing trip and the fore-runner of many other foreign trips Mr. Feighan took as a congressman. He later was criticized for the number and expense of his congressional junkets.

The late Drew Pearson, a columnist, reported in 1964 that Mr. Feighan, at a reception in Rome, had said President John F. Kennedy was "soft on communism."

Retorting on the floor of the House, the congressman said Pearson was "acting as an agent for a foreign power, the Communist regime of Yugoslavia and its dictator, Tito."

Feighan also once demanded that the State Department revoke actor Richard Burton's visa on moral grounds.

In 1953, Mr. Feighan became chairman of the immigration and nationality subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee.

His major accomplishment was the 1965 immigration reform bill, which retired national origin quotas and removed the barriers that gave precedence to residents of the British Isles and northern Europe.

Mr. Feighan's principal recreation was golf.

Since retiring, he divided his time between the family's apartment near the Washington National Cathedral and a home in Scottsdale, Ariz.

He is survived by a son, William M. of Paradise Valley, Ariz.; a daughter, Fleur Jones, of Greenwich, Conn.; a sister and two grandsons. His wife, Florence, and son, Michael Jr., are deceased.

Services will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday at St. John's Cathedral in Cleveland.

## ALABAMA SEABEES MONTH

## HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, in honor of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Seabees, Gov. Guy Hunt of Alabama has issued the following proclamation:



## PROCLAMATION

Whereas, 50 years ago, when the security of our nation was threatened by the Axis powers, the United States Navy organized its Construction Battalions, known then and today as the Seabees; and

Whereas, throughout their history, the Seabees, sometimes referred to as sea-going engineers, have worked tirelessly to build the air strips, roadways and other installations vital to maintain the free world; and

Whereas, often operating under enemy fire, with limited facilities and equipment, the Seabees earned fame for their ability to get their assignment accomplished, carrying the motto "Can Do;" and

Whereas, since their inception, the Seabees have served whenever and wherever there was a need for their skills and determination; and

Whereas, their reputation for ingenuity and dedication, began in World War II and has continued through actions in Korea, Vietnam, Lebanon, and the Persian Gulf; and

Whereas, during March 1992, the Seabees will observe the 50th Anniversary of their founding, along with the Navy Civil Engineer Corps, the branch of the Naval Service affiliated with the Seabees, who will celebrate their 125th Anniversary;

Now, therefore, I, Guy Hunt, Governor of the State of Alabama, do hereby proclaim March 1992 as "Seabees Month" in Alabama, and urge all citizens to make this an occasion for deserved tribute to the active and reserve forces of the Seabees and the Navy Engineer Corps for the great contributions they have made in our nation's defense effort.

I ask Members of Congress to join me and the State of Alabama in expressing our congratulations and thanks to the Seabees and naval engineers for their many years of dedicated service to our Nation.

# IT'S TIME TO DE"PERK"OLATE CONGRESS

**HON. DICK SWETT**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, public anger and frustration reached the boiling point this past month when the news media revealed that Members of Congress have written thousands of rubber checks which were then covered by the so-called House bank. The fact that no public tax dollars were used to run the bank and that no interest was accrued did little or nothing to cool the heat felt on Capitol Hill.

As a new Congressman who typically spends 4 days of every week working back home in New Hampshire for my constituents, the whole fiasco was an unforgettable spectacle and learning experience. I watched as longtime Members' careers disappeared before their eyes and was reminded once again how fleeting are power's privileges. I also reflected on my good fortune to be raised in a family and State where frugality, hard work, and a simple lifestyle are a way of life.

The House banking scandal, however, only acted as a catalyst for a long-held, deeper anger felt by the American people—an anger of ordinary citizens who feel betrayed, used and discarded by an elite group of our society.

It is anger fueled by the S&L crisis, golden parachutes and the other perks of those who ran our banks into the ground and then bailed out leaving their employees and their communities bankrupt.

It is a frustration with corporate America where top executives earn multimillion-dollar salaries and unbelievable perks, while laying off thousands of hard-working employees due to tight finances.

It is the last straw, however, when the public learns that their elected public servants have abused and used the very system they are sworn to uphold. Americans expect more from their Government and have lost their patience for the self-indulgent, corrupt behavior we've witnessed in the last 10 years.

How did we get so disconnected from our Government? It is my feeling that overtime, the lifestyle and honors, including the perks of being a high-ranking Government official, have a way of separating both the administration and Members of Congress from the everyday life of the citizens they are to represent. As my wife loves to remind me, changing the diapers and cleaning up after our five children are character-building experiences.

It was shortly after I came to Washington that I began to notice the quiet benefits of life on the Hill. They exist without fanfare, often to be discovered in conversation with another Member. In the case of the House bank, many Members, including myself, were unaware of the bank's rules and perks. Some of the other perquisites I have discovered include gym facilities which Members can join for \$100 a year, a House Barber Shop that until recently charged only \$5 for haircuts, the price has gone up to a whopping \$10; quality carwash services in the House Office Buildings for only \$3; free reserved parking spaces at Dulles and National Airports; and a small amount of free picture framing for Members' offices. While health insurance is paid by Members, there is a Capitol Hill medical office, staffed by a doctor and professional nurses that dispense limited medical treatment as needed during office hours to Members. Prescriptions can also be had at a reduced price. The office administers care to House employees and visitors to the Capitol, as well. Of course, there are hundreds of unofficial perks provided by the private sector, in addition to those already mentioned.

While most Fortune 500 companies would consider these perks minor, they nonetheless are inappropriate, and I believe they are a disservice both to our elected officials and their constituencies. They insulate us from the everyday expenses of our citizens and most importantly are done so at a cost to our taxpayers. This simply is wrong.

Behind the scenes some of us are trying to eliminate these perks. Last year, Representative CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, a Republican from Connecticut, and I wrote a series of letters to Speaker FOLEY and the bipartisan leadership of the House Administration Committee to protest special privileges and cut-rate fees for services for Members. We also worked with other Members of Congress to gain support for these ideas. In related matters, I refused the congressional pay raise and cost-of-living increase and have instead donated that money to our State's local charities. I am also

the cosponsor of H.R. 811, the Congressional Pay Reduction Act of 1991 which would repeal the pay raise to Members. Recently, I introduced legislation which would help reduce the wasteful spending of the franking—free postage—privilege. In my bill, unused appropriated franking funds would be returned to the Member's home State to help its local citizens. In my case, this would mean an additional \$130,000 for New Hampshire's citizens.

It has been disheartening to see our citizens' respect for their Government nosedive to today's low levels, but it is my hope that the recent scandal will have a positive, cleansing effect on the institution of Congress. The cleansing should consist of more than just the election defeat of those who have abused the system, it should eliminate the high and mighty lifestyle that contributes to a corrupt system. A democracy such as ours can ill afford elite representatives who are out-of-touch or who consider themselves to be above the law.

It is time to de"perk"olate Washington—from the White House to Capitol Hill. As our President learned the hard way when he discovered he was 10 years behind in super-market technology, there is much one can learn whether from washing your own car or from sharing a barbershop seat with your constituents. Or as in my case, from changing diapers.

## LESSONS FROM OUR PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES AND NUCLEAR POWER

**HON. JAMES V. HANSEN**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, our Presidential primary season this year has seen the issue of nuclear power debated. As the former ranking Republican on the House Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment, I think this debate helps shed some light on the various issues facing the Congress.

Senator Tsongas, who won the New Hampshire primary, was challenged on his nuclear power stance. This is significant because Mr. Tsongas won a State where the issue of nuclear power has been in the forefront for nearly a generation as the Seabrook Nuclear Power Plant was constructed and ultimately licensed.

In his now famous campaign publication, "A Call to Economic Arms," this leading Presidential candidate argues that with the environment and global warming issues our country experiences, nuclear power should be part of our energy mix of power. He subsequently defended his position in New Hampshire debates.

He defeated the other candidates who challenged his position.

What is significant about the debate is not simply the fact Mr. Tsongas won in New Hampshire and continues to do well in other parts of the country, the significant issue is the inconsistency in our congressional agenda. We generally agree on our environmental concerns for clean air, for global warming, for

proper waste disposal, and for energy independence. Yet we have failed to make progress toward making nuclear power a viable long-term part of our energy mix in this country by failing to deal with waste or licensing matters effectively.

I salute the efforts of President Bush, who recognizes this need. I also recognize the efforts of one of the Democratic Presidential frontrunners, Paul Tsongas.

There is a proper role for nuclear power in our Nation's energy mix. It is frustrating to see other countries—including France, Sweden, and Japan—benefit from our technology and be progressive in regulating this important source of energy.

I urge the Congress, as it considers the 1992 energy bill, to be sensitive to the environment and the overall security of our energy supply. I applaud the effort of the various Members of Congress who are working to resolve solutions to these difficult issues.

#### A TRIBUTE TO FATHER O'KEEFE

**HON. JOSE E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding American, a clergyman of boundless energy and deep compassion, and a truly exceptional member of our South Bronx community, Rev. Jack O'Keefe. Father O'Keefe's devotion to the service of our people in his various roles as parish priest, teacher, guidance counselor, and administrator have earned him the love and respect of all who have had the good fortune to know him.

Father O'Keefe is a native New Yorker educated at St. John the Evangelist Grammar School and Cathedral Prep. He obtained his B.A. in philosophy from St. John's Seminary. Father O'Keefe then went on to acquire a master of divinity in theology from St. Joseph's Seminary and an M.S. in education in counseling from St. John's University. During the summers of his post-secondary education years, Father O'Keefe studied Spanish language and Latin culture at the Catholic University of Ponce, Puerto Rico, and carried out field work in the Dominican Republic.

Following 1 year as a deacon at St. Athanasius Church in the South Bronx, Father O'Keefe was ordained to the priesthood at St. Patrick's Cathedral in 1972. He spent the next 7 years in St. Thomas Aquinas Church and Christ the King Church, both of which are located in the South Bronx. In 1979, Father O'Keefe was appointed assistant director of the Catholic Youth Organization of the Archdiocese of New York, organizing numerous recreational and spiritual activities for our young people. Father O'Keefe then joined the community formed by Cardinal Hayes High School in the Bronx, to which he has dedicated himself for the past decade. He has been a religion teacher, freshman program coordinator, director of admissions, director of recruiting, and director of the retreat program for seniors. Father O'Keefe also supervises the sponsorship program at the high school

and coordinates the summer work program for inner-city scholarship students.

Throughout the past 12 years, Father O'Keefe has directed the Cardinal's Leadership Project. Founded by him, it is a special archdiocesan program of leadership training for talented Hispanic high school students which strives to raise their consciousness about their background and ethnicity. Father O'Keefe has spent much time organizing workshops about Hispanic culture and trips that bring Hispanic students to Washington. During these trips, students have the opportunity to visit the Nation's Capital and see firsthand how the Government works. This is a very positive project which points out to our young people the significance of leadership and how their unique cultural characteristics can enable them to make singular contributions to our Nation.

Father O'Keefe directs the Hayes Leadership Center, which he also founded. It is a facility that provides overnight accommodations for leadership seminars and spiritual retreats. Father O'Keefe is a frequent speaker at numerous workshops and seminars on leadership training of youth and adolescent issues.

In the near future, Father O'Keefe will be leaving Cardinal Hayes High School to become the principal of Archbishop Stepinac High School in White Plains, NY. For 21 years, Father O'Keefe has been an invaluable member of the community and he will be sorely missed by his numerous friends in the South Bronx. Father O'Keefe has been a great source of inspiration to us all and we are grateful that we have had the opportunity to live and work with him. On behalf of all those who at different times in their lives were uplifted by his exemplary leadership, I would like to wish Father O'Keefe the very best in this new endeavor and express my deep appreciation for his undying commitment to enriching the lives of all who have known him.

#### ARIZONA SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT

**HON. JIM KOLBE**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to bring to the attention of my colleagues, a resolution recently passed by the Arizona State Senate Republican Caucus in support of the President's economic plan. I thought it was appropriate to share this information on the day we are to consider the conference report on the economic growth package:

#### REPUBLICAN CAUCUS RESOLUTION SUPPORTING PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PLAN

Whereas, the citizens of the United States look to the President and Congress to work together to ensure our nation's prosperity and economic health; and

Whereas, the President proposed in his State of the Union Address a substantive and far-reaching economic growth program for the United States, advancing both short-term and long-term initiatives to help the economy and create jobs; and

Whereas, these proposals include increasing the personal exemption by \$500 per child;

providing a 15% investment tax allowance; providing a \$5,000 tax credit for first-time home buyers; reducing the capital gains tax; establishing alternative minimum tax enhancement and simplification; easing passive loss restrictions on real estate developers; waiving penalties on IRA withdrawals for first-time home buyers and allowing penalty-free withdrawals from all pension and equity funds in order to encourage real estate investment; and

Whereas, President Bush's plan for American economic growth adheres to the budget agreement; reduces taxes; cuts defense by a substantial, yet reasonable amount and controls spending; and

Whereas, President Bush called upon Congress to temporarily put aside partisan political differences to enact this sound, much-needed economic growth program by March 20th; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Arizona State Senate Republican Caucus does unanimously express support for President Bush's economic plan and urge Congress to approve it by the March 20th date; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this Resolution be transmitted to U.S. Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, House Speaker Thomas Foley, President Bush and members of the Arizona Congressional Delegation.

#### WAS IT A \$12.5 MILLION HEIST? WHO'S LOOKING INTO IT?

**HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I spoke about a recent Postal Service transaction that appeared in an Associated Press report.

Last December, according to the dispatch, a real estate developer bought a commercial building in downtown St. Louis for \$4.1 million and sold it later the same day to the U.S. Postal Service for \$12.5 million.

A number of my fellow Members came up to me after the speech and asked if the matter was being investigated. I am told that both the U.S. Postal Inspection Service and the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee are looking into the matter.

Yesterday I wrote to the Deputy Postmaster General, asking him to send me a detailed description of the transaction and a complete report of what the Postal Service is doing to investigate it.

Anyone who has looked through the latest primary election returns knows that the voters are angry and want to change the way things have been run in Washington for so many years.

I might add that one source of their frustration is an organization that touches the life of every person in America—the U.S. Postal Service. I receive critical letters about the Postal Service all the time, as do many of my fellow Members. It's clear that the American people want changes in the way the Postal Service is being managed.

Last July, I introduced a resolution which calls for a bipartisan commission to study the U.S. Postal Service. This recent transaction speaks eloquently for the need to create such a commission as soon as possible.



I urge my fellow Members to sign onto the resolution as cosponsors and insert my letter to the Deputy Postmaster General in the RECORD:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, March 19, 1992.

Mr. MICHAEL S. COUGHLIN,  
Deputy Postmaster General, U.S. Postal Service,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SIR: On Tuesday I read an Associated Press account of a transaction involving the purchase by the Postal Service of an office building in downtown St. Louis.

Today I spoke about the transaction, as it was described in the A.P. report, in a short speech on the House floor. No sooner had I finished than a number of Members came up to me and wanted to know what the Postal Service was doing to investigate this situation.

The A.P. report mentions investigations by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service and the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

I understand from your legislative relations office that investigations are underway. While I don't want to jeopardize an ongoing investigation, I would urge you to send me at your earliest convenience as detailed a description as possible of what you already know about the transaction in question and a complete report on the steps you are taking to investigate this situation.

Sincerely,  
WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD,  
Member of Congress.

WALTER J. BENNETT PUBLIC  
SERVICE AWARDS BY THE NATIONAL WEATHER ASSOCIATION  
HONOR PEGGY JO DYSON AND  
JACK WILSON

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to call attention to the National Weather Association's 1991 Walter J. Bennett Public Service Award recipients: Peggy Jo Dyson and Jack Wilson. Ms. Dyson's letter from Andrew Horvitz, chairman of the awards committee, describes her heroic actions during the 1987 Alaskan earthquake and reads as follows:

OCTOBER 24, 1991.

PEGGY DYSON,  
P.O. Box 1726,  
Kodiak, AK.

DEAR MS. DYSON: Congratulations on receiving the National Weather Association's Walter J. Bennett Public Service Award.

You are known far and wide across the waters of the North Pacific as the Voice of Weather. Under contract from the National Weather Service, you broadcast "Miss Peggy's Weather" from your home in Kodiak over high Frequency marine radio twice daily for each day of the year. Your broadcasts reach 65 foot fishing boats, tugs towing barges, and 650 foot container ships alike as they ply the troubled waters of the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea. They depend on you for the NWS marine weather forecasts and warnings so vital to their operations and to their very lives. An example of your strong dedication was the 1987 strong earthquake in the Gulf of Alaska that knocked

the NWS marine radios off the air in Yakutat, AK (center point of the quake), just when the broadcasts were needed most urgently. You answered the call from Yakutat and broadcast the tsunami warning from your home in Kodiak.

The National Weather association appreciated the appearance of Mr. Richard J. Hutcheon, Regional Director, Alaska Region who accepted the award in your absence at our recent conference and banquet in Salt Lake City. We hope you will continue to support the NWA.

Sincerely,

ANDREW H. HORVITZ,  
Chairman, Awards Committee.

Mr. Wilson's letter from Chairman Horvitz describes his important contributions to the development of the bureau of Land Management's automated Lightning Detection System [ALDS] and reads as follows:

OCTOBER 24, 1991.

JACK WILSON,  
Director BIFC,  
8905 Vista Drive, Boise, ID.

DEAR MR. WILSON: Congratulations on receiving the National Weather Association's Walter J. Bennett public Service Award!

Since 1972, you have lead land management agencies' efforts in promoting and emphasizing the key role that accurate and timely weather information plays in the suppression and control of dangerous wildfires. Your support for the National Weather Service's Fire Weather Program has created an environment of healthy interaction and exchange. During the developmental stages of the Bureau of Land Management's Automated Lightning Detection System (ALDS), you provided the NWS direct access to the real-time lightning data. The ALDS network is one of the most dependable and widely used data networks in the western third of the U.S. for severe weather and flash flood warnings, fire weather forecasting, and forecasting to the general public. In addition, you helped obtain the necessary funding for the first portable computers to enhance the NWS development of Air Transportable Mobile Units which enable the rapid deployment of the forecaster and communications equipment directly to remote sites around the country. These units were effectively used during the 1989 San Francisco earthquake where timely meteorological information was provided directly to emergency centers.

The National Weather Association appreciated your appearance at our recent conference and banquet in Salt Lake City to accept this award. We hope you will continue to support the NWA.

Sincerely,

ANDREW H. HORVITZ,  
Chairman, Awards Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I express my congratulations to each of these distinguished citizens for their great public service.

I also would like to express my gratitude to the National Weather Association for naming this award for my father, Walter J. Bennett, who was a U.S. meteorologist for 50 years and, in truth, a dedicated public servant.

Public service beyond the call of duty is a tradition among meteorologists. We are all deeply indebted to Ms. Dyson and Mr. Wilson for their fine work that brought to them these awards.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID J. HORNING

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a courageous American who on December 7, 1941, personally experienced the day that will live in infamy. I am referring to an individual stationed at Pearl Harbor.

I would like to officially recognize Mr. David J. Horning of Michigan's 12th Congressional District. He will be receiving the Pearl Harbor Commemorative Medal this year. My deepest gratitude goes out to this proud veteran of Pearl Harbor.

It is appropriate we remember those who served at Pearl Harbor. Their battle was the first salvo in the long fight to bring an end to imperialism, fascism, and communism. Pearl Harbor has become a symbol of America's commitment to defend our values and interests. All our veterans deserve tremendous honor and respect for their efforts in maintaining this commitment. We owe them an enormous debt of gratitude for their valiant service which has made the world a better place to live for everyone.

Today, the veterans of Pearl Harbor can see that war they fought in, and so bravely won, helped, in time, bring freedom to the rest of the world. The sweeping changes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union are a testament to our veterans' resolve to fight for freedom. With each new headline we see that our World War II victory was a victory for all of humanity.

The surprise attack Pearl Harbor veterans endured paved the way for our entry into World War II. In the 50 years since, the world has become a more secure place for freedom and democracy. This is the ultimate tribute to the brave men and women who fought that morning, and each morning thereafter, to keep our great sovereign Nation free.

SLOVAKIA'S CHOICE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, March 14, this past Saturday, was the anniversary of the founding of the fascist World War II puppet state of Slovakia. Its founder, Father Joseph Tiso, was stripped of his religious rank by the Catholic Church after the war and hanged as a war criminal for the deportation of some 70,000 Jews and an untold number of Roma. On this anniversary, like last year, there was a demonstration in Bratislava, the Capitol of Slovakia, by extreme nationalist elements. That demonstration was an exercise in demagogic sloganeering, social and political intolerance, and homage to an historical era that the rest of the world remembers in disgust and shame. Each speaker rose to blame any and all troubles of Slovakia on Czechs, Hungarians, Jews, and others; each promised that a Slovakia for the Slovaks—presumably to the

exclusion and at the expense of the numerous ethnic and religious minorities that live there—would be a prosperous and ideal world. Happily, Mr. Speaker, this was not the only demonstration in Bratislava on Saturday. This year, a few blocks away, in the historic part of the capitol, a diverse crowd of young and old gathered to hold a concert against fascism, racism, and communism. Until now, it has been all too easy to generalize about Slovakia based on the actions of a small but vocal minority that lauds the fascist Tiso regime and, consequently, fosters an image of Slovaks as too dangerous and too irresponsible to be trusted with their own fate, let alone the fate of the minorities amongst them. But Saturday's counter-demonstration in the old square illustrates that the democrats of Slovakia are at last finding their voices. They look to the future, not the past; the name they call is not Tiso but democracy.

Czechoslovakia's revolution has often been called velvet. Unfortunately, the period of transition since then has not been smooth in every way. On the economic front, the transition to a free market has been particularly hard on Slovakia. It has brought disproportionately high unemployment, high instability in finance and industry, and, above all, high uncertainty in the minds of the people. Indeed, it is a credit to the people of Slovakia that such difficulties—similar to those found in other regions in Europe undergoing economic transition—have been met so stoically. Politically, there is perhaps even greater uncertainty. The mandate won in the June 1990 elections has long since dissipated, as virtually every party has split in successive waves. As a result, more than 80 parties will contend for power in the elections scheduled for June of this year.

Key among the issues that must be resolved in Czechoslovakia after the next election is the fundamental nature of that state. Although the 1918 union of the Czech and Slovak lands was voluntary and had a certain logic, it was, nevertheless, somewhat artificial. The absence of a common bonding experience between the Czech and Slovak people—and the ability of first the fascists and then the communists to exploit the differences between them—has left unresolved tensions and unanswered questions.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I have watched the process of Europe's transformation up close. And as I look at the crossroads at which Slovakia stands today, two things are clear. First, whatever goal Slovakia seeks, whatever destiny it chooses, the end result must be a democratic political system based on the CSCE Copenhagen document and a free market economic system, based on the CSCE Bonn document. Second, however Slovakia shapes its fate, the process used to make its choice must be democratic and must reflect the will of all the people of Slovakia. Anything less will be out of step with the process of reform and revitalization taking place throughout Eurasia.

This is a time of great awakening and a time of great historic opportunity. The standards which have emerged in the Helsinki process for individual and minority rights, for the rule of law, for the equal rights and self-determination of peoples achieved through peaceful

and democratic means, and for free market economies, have now been accepted from the Baltic Sea to the Adriatic and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As Slovakia approaches its critical elections this June, its citizens must decide whether they will isolate themselves and their Republic with tired old rhetoric, old arguments, and old thinking, or whether they, too, will endorse democratic values and CSCE principles and, in this way, find their place in the new Europe.

#### A NATIONAL COMMITMENT TO SCIENCE AND MATH EDUCATION

**HON. DICK SWETT**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, we are all disappointed and alarmed with the results of recent studies detailing the poor state of science and mathematics education in the United States and the correspondingly low scores of American students on international examinations. Yet, I am sure that, working together, the Congress and the administration can identify ways in which we can help American children to once again become the premier math and science students in the world.

Many problems exist with our current educational system. Recently, in the international assessment of educational progress' examination of students in 20 countries, American 13-year-olds consistently scored below their international counterparts. In mathematics, our students tested below average, far behind countries such as Korea, Taiwan, France, and the Soviet Union. In science, our students scored at the IAEA average, but still lower than many of our international competitors.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, the problem will not resolve itself. According to a recent report by the Committee on Education and Human Resources of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, the number of qualified teachers entering the educational system has dropped by over 50 percent in the past two decades, and we are currently losing 13 math and science teachers for every one that joins the profession. Also, very few elementary school teachers, those that are able to influence our children in the early formative years, are trained to teach science. As a result of these numerous problems, only 5 percent of high school seniors demonstrate the basic level of preparedness required to pursue studies in advanced mathematics. Japan, a country with only one-half of our population, annually trains nearly as many engineers as we do.

Unfortunately, the solutions are not as evident as the problems. Effective solutions will require new approaches to learning. They will involve the coordinated participation of students, teachers, parents, business leaders, and public officials. Solving these problems calls for a fundamental reexamination of our educational system and a renewed commitment to provide our students with the education and resources necessary to successfully compete in today's global economy.

Mr. Speaker, many of us remember that day in October of 1957 when we were startled by

the news that the Soviet Union had sent the first spacecraft into orbit. *Sputnik* woke up this Nation and reminded us that we could not rest on our laurels—that if we were to remain players in the international arena, we had to excel in the realm of education. We had to work, not only with our hands, but also with our minds.

Looking back, *sputnik* was a blessing in disguise, for it created the political will to do what was necessary to make up lost ground in the race for the Moon. It emphasized that the quality of our educational system is a critical component of our national competitiveness.

It is my hope that the recent examples of bad news regarding our educational system will not cause us to throw up our hands in frustration and despair, but rather, as with *sputnik* in 1957, inspire us to roll up our shirtsleeves and work together to solve the difficult problems that face us.

Today, the stakes are higher than winning the race to space and placing a symbolic flag on the Moon. The future international position and economic competitiveness of this country depends on how successfully we resolve these problems now.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that, in the coming months, the Congress will successfully address the problems of our Nation's educational system. I am confident that, with the commitment of Congress and the necessary resources, our children can once again be first in the world in education.

#### COUPLE EMBARKS ON 26-WEEK TREK OF PACIFIC CREST NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL

**HON. DUNCAN HUNTER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform my colleagues of a remarkable challenge being undertaken by two of my constituents and fellow Californians. On April 21, 1992, Mr. Ben York, Jr., and his wife, Adeline, will embark on a 26-week trek of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. This 2,638-mile trail runs from Mexico to the border of Canada and is one of only two National Scenic Trails in the United States.

The York's plan to accomplish the trip on horseback with the aid of a 3-mule train. They will ride the entire distance without furlough, making them the first ever to have done so. Even more astounding is the fact that the Yorks are both in their sixties.

Dr. York currently serves as president of the State of California Backcountry Horsemen. It is the York's hope that an endeavor of this magnitude will help bring attention to the wonderful asset our country has in its recreational trails.

I highly commend the Yorks for their courage and dedication, and I wish them the best of luck throughout their journey.



IN MEMORY OF EDWARD ALBERT  
PATRICK O'MALLEY

**HON. LEON E. PANETTA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Lt. Col. Edward Albert Patrick O'Malley, who passed away on December 28, 1991 in Carmel, CA. He was 81 years old.

Lieutenant Colonel O'Malley, known as Pat to his friends, was born November 2, 1910, and graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles. He worked as a reporter and editor for several news organizations before becoming a career military officer. Pat was a World War II veteran who, in 1960, retired from the Army after 29 years and settled in Carmel.

Pat enjoyed a long and active retired life in the Carmel community. He had been a Grand Knight of the Carmel Knights of Columbus and of the Fourth Degree Santa Rosalia Assembly. He served as president of the Monterey County Federal Employees Credit Union, as well as being a member of numerous community organizations. This included the Retired Officers Association, the American Legion, the Monterey Elks Lodge, and the Monterey Hot Jazz Society.

As everyone who knew him could see, Pat dedicated his life to serving others. He modeled his life on the old German expression, "Ich bien," meaning "I serve." He once said, "I have been called upon to serve as principal leader of nearly every organization that I have joined."

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to rise with me now in memory of Edward Albert Patrick O'Malley and share with me in comforting his wife, Mary Katherine and his two stepsons, Col. Joseph O'Malley DeAmusategui and Ramond O'Malley DeAmusategui. The community of Carmel deeply feels the vacancy that Pat has left. His contributions to his parish and community are exceptional and he will truly be missed by all who knew him.

HOLLYWOOD TEMPLE BETH EL  
CELEBRATES 70TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. MEL LEVINE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor Hollywood Temple Beth El, on the celebration of their 70th anniversary. This occasion is particularly special to me, as my family has been closely tied to the temple since its inception. As a tribute to the temple, I would like to include in the RECORD a small piece of their rich history.

Seventy years ago, on January 26, 1922, Hollywood Temple Beth El was founded to serve the needs of the fledgling Jewish community that had arisen as a result of the burgeoning cinema industry in Hollywood. The first Friday evening services were held in a

bungalow on Wilton Place just south of Sunset Boulevard. An improvised Ark, two Torah scrolls and some folding chairs transformed the living room into a house of worship.

A few months later a lot was purchased at 1058 North Wilton Place and plans for the erection of a temple were under way. In September of that year, services for the High Holy Days were held in their new building. Despite the fact that the interior was unfurnished, temple members began to give of themselves by donating among other things memorial lights, a Torah, and their time and energy. Rabbi Alstead was the first to occupy the pulpit and the little 600-seat temple began to attract men and women from all walks of life.

Although the temple struggled through the days of the national economic depression, its members held tough. At times it was necessary to collect a few dollars at board meetings to pay for gas, electricity, and other utilities. Yet the doors were always open and the Jews of Hollywood knew they could depend upon Temple Beth El for a "minyone" three times daily.

Many of the congregation's young men left to fight for freedom's cause when World War II broke out. Some never returned. Boys who but a few years previous had recited their bar mitzvah speeches from the pulpit became names on the memorial tablet in the temple's foyer. Also during the war years, the temple Sisterhood worked countless hours sewing garments for the Red Cross. The product of their fingers kept many a soldier warm in the foxholes on the battlefronts of Europe and Asia. So faithfully did they perform their duties that the American Red Cross honored them with certificates citing their extraordinary service.

Recognizing that the new Hollywood Free-way was compelling many worshippers, whose homes were in its path, to move from the district, and that the new generation needed a more modern building, Hyman Levine activated a plan to construct a new temple. In April 1948, a large lot was purchased on Crescent Heights Boulevard and the new Hollywood Temple Beth El was soon in the blueprint state. In 1949, through the leadership of Harry Sherman, president of the temple, a gala fund-raising show was put on at the Biltmore Bowl. Over \$40,000 was raised at this event in which Eddie Cantor was master of ceremonies. While this event revitalized the whole organization, only through tireless effort and dedicated leadership, was the congregation able to help make the new building possible.

Today, Hollywood Temple Beth El provides a focal point for the community, a vehicle for the teaching of ethical and spiritual social values to our youth and a spiritual haven for refugees from oppression. Rabbi Norbert Weinberg, teacher and spiritual leader, presently guides the congregation, not only with respect for the rich history and traditions of the temple, but with foresight and vision for the future, helping to create a new chapter in the temple's history.

This year the temple is celebrating its 70th anniversary on April 5, 1992. At that time the congregation will honor two dedicated and committed members for their civil, humanitarian, and religious causes—Frances and Ar-

thur Linsk. Arthur Linsk, is chairman of the board and past president. Frances Linsk is currently a member of the executive board and past president of the temple sisterhood. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Linsk for their contributions. The honorees are exemplary of the purpose and function of this temple.

I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Hollywood Temple Beth El on its 70th anniversary and to wish its members continued success for the future.

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES AGAINST  
THE JEWISH POPULATION IN  
SYRIA

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to condemn Syria for denying the right to emigrate to approximately 4,000 Syrians of Jewish descent. As a signatory nation, Syria is in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Reports indicate that Jewish citizens that try to escape Syria are beaten, tortured, and thrown in prisons that are in horrid condition. Moreover, free Syrian Jews are monitored by secret police and cannot travel unless they leave behind large monetary deposits and members of their immediate family.

The right to emigrate is a basic human right. At the same time, arbitrary arrests and torture and police-sponsored intimidation are obvious human rights abuses. The world community must apply pressure on Syria to force the nation to release those citizens that do not wish to remain there.

IN HONOR OF THE DEDICATION OF  
THE ST. JUDE THADDEUS SHRINE

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to Count Rudolph and his wife, Countess Michaela Almeida, of Austria, who have presented a lovely gift to the members of the city of Miami. A shrine to St. Jude Thaddeus has been put up at the Woodland Park Cemetery in south Miami courtesy of the Count and Countess Almeida.

There will be a special celebration—a dedication and benediction of the shrine on Sunday, the 5th of April, at the Caballero Woodland Park Cemetery for its inauguration. A dedication of this kind is a first for south Florida's community, and we are proud that the Count and the Countess Almeida chose our city to display the shrine to St. Jude Thaddeus.

The original shrine to St. Jude Thaddeus stands in their home in Austria, overlooking a lake. The count and countess decided to duplicate the shrine to St. Jude Thaddeus in Miami as a gift for south Florida. Materials for the shrine were imported from Europe, and

the count and the countless took part in the design and the construction process. For many years, they have devoted their time to the design and purpose of the shrine. Some years later, they are prepared to present it to the members of the community.

The count and the countless have found Miami's ethnic diversity an incentive to make their winter home here. We are delighted that they have done so and the city of Miami welcomes them and thanks them for their generous gift.

I would also like to recognize the president of Caballero Woodland Funeral Homes and Cemeteries for his participation in bringing a reproduction of the shrine to Miami.

#### THE LUSO-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I wrote to the Secretary of State on February 4, 1992 with a series of inquiries concerning the Luso-American Development Foundation, which has received over \$100 million of U.S. foreign assistance funds over the last 7 years. On February 20, I received an interim reply, and on March 5, I received a reply from Janet G. Mullins, Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs. Attached with it was the text of a U.S. Embassy letter to the Portuguese Treasury.

I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to the correspondence and the attachment. The text follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, February 4, 1992.

HON. JAMES A. BAKER III,  
Secretary of State,  
Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I write regarding the Luso-American Development Foundation which has received well over \$100 million of U.S. foreign assistance funds over the last seven years.

I have supported our assistance program for Portugal and have agreed with successive administrations that the Foundation should be a centerpiece of a durable relationship with an important ally that can take us into the next century. Many of my colleagues join me in expressing support for efforts to broaden and deepen educational, cultural, scientific, and economic ties between the United States and Portugal.

Because of the importance attached to the Foundation and its key position in our ties and dealings with Portugal, what the Foundation does, how it does it, and what role it plays in cementing our ties is something upon which both the State Department and the Congress should focus. I would like to ask several questions regarding the Foundation's accomplishments and its future goals:

1. What do you see as the chief accomplishments of the Foundation in promoting closer ties between the United States and Portugal?

What percentage of the Foundation's program activities have an identifiable Luso-American component?

2. What do you see as the future of the Foundation and the focus of its activities?

Do you expect that the Foundation will play a central role in promoting Luso-American ties?

Do you expect that the future work of the Foundation will have a strong Luso-American connection?

What do you see as the role of the United States and the role of the State Department in future Foundation activities?

3. Is it correct that the United States Government plans no further capital contributions to the Foundation?

Do Portuguese officials share your view that the Foundation is fully funded?

Has the United States maintained sufficient oversight with regard to the administration and programs of the Foundation?

How will the United States maintain its influence over the work of the Foundation in the future?

4. What steps do you plan to maximize a continuing U.S. role in the activities of the Foundation?

How will this be done, given that the United States Ambassador to Portugal resigned his position on the Management Board?

How often does the Embassy meet with Foundation officials?

How often has or does the U.S. Embassy receive the correspondence of the Directive, Executive, and Consultative Councils of the Foundation and how regularly do these Councils meet?

What steps is the Embassy taking to keep up a continuing dialogue with the Foundation and Portuguese government officials on the Foundation's future?

Does the Embassy believe it receives sufficient and timely information from the Foundation in response to its queries?

What steps do you believe can be taken to improve communication and coordination with Foundation officials?

5. Do you believe the Foundation should, or should not, use capital funds for annual program activities?

Should the Foundation concentrate on grant-making or lending programs?

6. Has the Foundation used its resources effectively to achieve its goals during the past seven years?

Has the Foundation taken all possible measures to reduce administrative costs and maximize program activities?

Has the Foundation taken steps to avoid conflicts of interest between its officials and Foundation programs and activities in Portugal and in the United States?

7. What do you see as the Foundation's priority in promoting activities that enhance the transatlantic educational opportunities of young people and bilateral cooperation in science and technology, private sector development, public administration and culture?

What percent of the Foundation's annual programming is devoted to each of these activities?

Do you believe activities of any of these areas should be accorded greater priority and resources?

As a strong supporter of U.S.-Portuguese relations and of the role of an effective Luso-American Development Foundation, I want to be helpful in insuring that the Foundation plays a useful and productive role and serves our bilateral goals. I also hope you agree that answers to these questions can be helpful in promoting the fulfillment of important objectives both we and the Portuguese share.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC, February 20, 1992.

HON. LEE HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of February 4 to Secretary Baker concerning the Luso-American Development Foundation. We have asked our Embassy in Lisbon to provide us with the information necessary to respond fully to your questions. We expect to have that information shortly and will include it in a complete reply.

In the interim, let me express my appreciation for your interest in the Foundation. I agree that the Foundation, which has received approximately \$113 million in ESF provided since FY 1985 to the Government of Portugal, should play a central role in supporting the broadest possible cooperation between Portugal and the United States.

Sincerely,

JANET G. MULLINS,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Legislative Affairs.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC, March 5, 1992.

HON. LEE HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Further to my interim reply to you of February 21, 1992, I am pleased to be able to provide you with this full response to your letter of February 4, 1992, regarding the Luso-American Development Foundation.

I share your view that the Foundation, which has received approximately \$113 million in ESF provided to the Portuguese Republic, should play a central role in supporting broad cooperation between Portugal and the United States. Ambassador Briggs has also made clear in Lisbon our desire to see the Foundation fulfill this function effectively. The Foundation's charter states its principal objectives as the promotion of Luso-American ties and the development of Portugal.

Responses to your specific questions are contained in the enclosure.

Sincerely,

JANET G. MULLINS,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Legislative Affairs.

1. What do you see as the chief accomplishments of the Foundation in promoting closer ties between the United States and Portugal?

The Foundation has supported exchanges of students and professors in a variety of disciplines, funded cooperative activities in such sectors as the environment, city management, science and technology, culture and art, journalism and business partnerships.

What percentage of the Foundation's program activities have an identifiable Luso-American component?

According to the 1990 annual report, approximately 66 percent of program expenditures involved U.S. and Portuguese partners.

2. What do you see as the future of the Foundation and the focus of its activities?

We believe the Foundation can and should play an important role in promoting Luso-American ties primarily by supporting technological, scientific, educational exchanges and cooperative endeavors that deepen and broaden bilateral ties. It is our view that the Foundation in general supports these priorities as well.



Do you expect that the Foundation will play a central role in promoting Luso-American ties?

We believe it is possible for the Foundation to operate more efficiently and better focus its programs on enriching Luso-American ties. There is no doubt that it is potentially an important resource in support of bilateral cooperation.

Do you expect that the future work of the Foundation will have a strong Luso-American connection?

We will continue working with the Foundation to keep it focused on Luso-American relations. We discourage the Foundation from embarking on projects in third countries so that it can concentrate its limited budget on deepening and broadening our bilateral relations.

What do you see as the role of the United States and the role of the Department of State in future Foundation activities?

By dint of the Foundation's charter, the United States should figure prominently in current and future Foundation activities. Moreover, State, USIA, Commerce, and other U.S. agencies represented at the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon should continue working closely with the Foundation to develop the Luso-American relationship. Recently, the Embassy has proposed exploring ways the Foundation can cooperate closely with the American Cultural Center and expand activities with the Fulbright Commission.

3. Is it correct that the United States Government plans no further capital contributions to the Foundation?

The United States has never given capital contributions directly to the Foundation. The Foundation has been capitalized (approximately \$113 million) by the Portuguese Government, using United States ESF. The Portuguese Government chose to pass on to the Azorean Regional Government the sum of \$40 million per year, with any ESF in excess of \$40 million received from the U.S. given to the Foundation. Last year, the excess over \$40 million (passed on to the Foundation) was \$2.5 million. The proposed FY 1992 level of ESF for Portugal is \$40 million. There is nothing in the appropriations or in our annual bilateral agreement covering apportionment of ESF that would impede the Portuguese Government from allocating any of that amount to the Foundation, if it so chose. Looking ahead to FY 1993, and beyond, the U.S. Government expects Portugal to be graduated from ESF consistent with Portugal's dynamic economic development, massive amounts of EC assistance, and competing international demands on a limited U.S. security assistance budget.

Do Portuguese officials share your view that the Foundation is fully funded?

The Foundation's charter allows for contributions by both countries. It did not establish a specific capitalization goal. To date, all funding has come through ESF. The Portuguese Government has not provided any additional funds.

Some Portuguese officials have privately expressed the view that the U.S. Government, by failing in recent years to provide ESF well in excess of \$40 million per year, has failed to keep its understanding with Portugal. The claim is made that the U.S. promised to fund the LADF to the level of around \$300 million, through annual ESF transfers of \$80 million.

The 1984 exchange of letters that updated the Defense Cooperation Agreement between the U.S. and Portugal did not guarantee annual ESF payments of \$80 million (\$40 million for the Azores and \$40 million for

LADF). Nor does the negotiating record indicate that any such commitment was made, or that any specific funding level was considered.

There is no obstacle to the Foundation's conducting its own fund raising to increase its capitalization level. We understand this is under consideration by the Foundation.

Has the United States maintained sufficient oversight with regard to the administration and programs of the Foundation?

It is important to keep in mind the Foundation is a Portuguese entity that has been funded by Portugal's apportionment of ESF provided by the United States. Our only formal means of oversight is granted in the implementation letters to the ESF cash transfers. The Embassy exercised this right in June 1991 when its AID office asked the Portuguese Government to query the Foundation about management practices and program expenditures. A copy of this letter is enclosed. The Portuguese Government conveyed the request to the Foundation. We have not yet had a response from the Portuguese Government, but we have learned the Foundation's Executive Council considered our request inappropriate.

The Department and AID review the annual reports of the Foundation and the annual independent audits performed by the accounting firm of Price Waterhouse.

How will the United States maintain its influence over the work of the Foundation in the future?

Embassy Lisbon maintains frequent contact with Foundation management. The Ambassador sits on the Foundation's Advisory Council, and two private American citizens sit on the Foundation's Directive Council. Elimination of ESF does not portend a change in the status quo.

4. What steps do you plan to maximize a continuing U.S. role in activities of the Foundation? How will this be done, given that the United States Ambassador to Portugal resigned his position on the Management Board?

Ambassador Briggs was never a member of the Executive Council (Management Board). He resigned his seat on the Directive Council (Board of Directors) in the summer of 1990 on advice of the Department of State Legal Adviser's Office that such a position could appear to pose a conflict of interest and could also involve unacceptable fiduciary obligations. Under LADF's statutes, the Ambassador retains the authority to nominate persons to fill two positions on the Directive Council. The United States will retain its role in the Foundation's work through the two American members of the Directive Council.

Furthermore, the U.S. Ambassador to Portugal sits on the Advisory Council of the Foundation and has the right to name three other U.S. representatives. The Advisory Council includes U.S. and Portuguese citizens with management experience who have an interest in U.S.-Portuguese relations. The Embassy also brings its views about the Foundation directly to the highest levels of the Portuguese Government.

How often does the Embassy meet with Foundation officials?

Embassy Lisbon Public Affairs, Economic, Commercial and Agricultural Officers meet with Foundation officials regularly (bi-weekly on average) for programs, conferences, etc. Less frequent are meetings to discuss Foundation management or program direction.

How often has or does the U.S. Embassy receive the correspondence of the Directive,

Executive and Consultative Councils of the Foundation and how regularly do these Councils meet?

The Executive Council meets every three to four weeks. The Embassy does not receive minutes of these meetings. The Directive Council is supposed to meet every eight weeks, but meetings are only sporadically scheduled. American members usually provide oral read-outs on this body. The Advisory (Consultative) Council has only had two group meetings, with no minutes.

The Directive and Advisory Council meetings would be more effective if the Board members were provided advance scheduling of meetings, sufficient briefing material before the meetings, and if the agenda were more focused.

What steps is the Embassy taking to keep up a continuing dialogue with the Foundation and Portuguese Government officials of the Foundation's future?

The Ambassador in Lisbon has raised Foundation management issues with senior Portuguese officials. Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva recently appointed former Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes and former Socialist Party leader Vitor Constancio to the Directive Council. Each are respected figures, with whom we have good working relations. Their energies and background in U.S.-Portuguese relations should make a positive contribution to the work of the Foundation.

Although the Embassy has attempted unsuccessfully to establish monthly meetings between the Embassy Public Affairs Officer and Foundation officials to discuss and promote projects of mutual interest, we remain hopeful that the opposition of the Executive Council President to such working-level meetings can be overcome.

Does the Embassy believe it receives sufficient and timely information from the Foundation in response to its queries?

No. Providing information on the Foundation's management and programs has not been a Foundation priority. The Foundation's annual reports are published four to six months after the close of its fiscal year.

What steps do you believe can be taken to improve communication and coordination with Foundation officials?

The Embassy would like to establish monthly working-level contacts. The Advisory Council should meet at least twice annually, and at predictable times to ensure attendance by transatlantic members, and the Foundation should provide Directive and Advisory Council members with clear information on existing projects, programs, priorities, and plans for the future.

5. Do you believe the Foundation should, or should not, use capital funds for annual program activity?

When the return on investment permits it is clearly preferable that the Foundation not deplete its capital funds for annual programs. We believe the Foundation's capital portfolio should be turned over to professionals, and managed against specific return guidelines. Executive Board members should not manage the portfolio nor move it in whole or in part from one institution to another, nor mix program objectives with investments, or vice versa.

Should the Foundation concentrate on grant-making or lending programs?

We believe there is a place for both grant-making and lending programs, as long as the latter are well-managed, accountable, avoid conflict of interest and are funded and accounted for as programming, not as capital. In the past, the Foundation's annual reports

have reflected a very low amount of income from loan repayments compared to loans conceded. (In 1989 and 1990, the Foundation extended loans of \$2,483,829 and \$3,143,059 respectively. The Foundation carries these loans as assets, and has made loans since its inception in 1985. However, the Foundation's annual reports show no income from loan reimbursements for 1989 or 1990.)

6. Has the Foundation used its resources effectively to achieve its goals during the past seven years?

The Foundation's heavy expenditures on its headquarters, personnel and administrative expenses diminish program resources. According to the annual reports, the value of projects approved dropped precipitously (375 percent from \$12,728,755 in 1988, to \$3,394,407 in 1990, while personnel and administrative costs rose 80 percent over the same period. The Foundation's accounting system considers grants paid when they are approved, and treats loans and capital investment grants as investments. Accordingly, the Foundation's annual report for 1990 shows personnel and administrative costs making up 63 percent of total expenditures.

The Foundation informs us that calculations based on the annual report are misleading and promises to make available more comprehensive numbers.

Has the Foundation taken all possible measures to reduce administrative costs and maximize program activities?

The Foundation has informed its Directive Council that it is taking measures to reduce administrative costs. The Embassy has no numbers yet to confirm or deny whether the deteriorating ratios were reversed in 1991.

Has the Foundation taken steps to avoid conflicts of interest between its officials and Foundation programs and activities in Portugal and in the United States?

The Foundation is aware of our concerns regarding the appearance of conflict of interest. This is a subject of ongoing discussion.

7. What do you see as the Foundation's priority in promoting activities that enhance the trans-Atlantic educational opportunities of young people and bilateral cooperation in science and technology, private sector development, public administration and culture?

We believe that these should be LADF priorities.

LADF sees these as among its most important priorities, although it has spent substantial program funds on other items such as programs related to Portuguese-speaking Africa and expensive works of European artists.

Given Portugal's economic performance and large inflows of EC funds, we do not believe the Foundation's limited program budget should focus so heavily on economic development, be it through private or public sectors.

What percent of the Foundation's annual programming is devoted to each of these activities?

According to LADF officials, the 1386 projects approved since its beginning break down as follows:

	Percent
Education .....	19
Science and technology .....	14
Private Sector development .....	42
Public Administration .....	12
Culture .....	13

Do you believe activities of any of these areas should be accorded greater priority and resources?

Yes, we would like to see the Foundation's limited budget focus on programs and projects that enhance and deepen bilateral

relations, especially in those areas mentioned above: education, cooperation in science and technology, environment and Luso-American cultural ties.

EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Lisbon, Portugal, June 25, 1991.

Dr. MANUEL FRANCA E SILVA,  
Director General of the Treasury.

Subject: U.S. Cash Transfers: FY 1985-1990.

Dr. FRANCA E SILVA: Implementation Letter No. 1 to the above referenced Cash Transfer Grant Agreements provides that following its review of the annual reports of the Luso American Development Foundation, the U.S. Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) may request additional information on Foundation operations and that the Government of Portugal will obtain the requested information from the Foundation on behalf of A.I.D.

We have not yet received the Foundation's annual report for 1990, but reviewing annual reports for 1985 through 1989, we note that the percentage of the Foundation's expenditures on grants has been steadily declining and the percentage of its expenditures on personnel and services has been steadily increasing. We would appreciate any further information that may explain this trend, estimates for 1991 and advice from you as to whether the Government of Portugal believes the ratio of the Foundation's expenditures on grants relative to overall expenditures is reasonable.

We understand the Foundation provides loans rather than grants on some of its projects. We also understand the Foundation may consider some of those loans as investments. Its annual reports, however, do not provide information on loans made, the objectives of those loans as projects or the performance of those loans made as investments. We would appreciate any such information and advice from you as to whether the Government of Portugal believes the Foundation's loan program is appropriate.

Your assistance in obtaining this information would be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

DAVID LEIBSON,  
A/ID Representative.

BUSINESSPERSON OF THE YEAR—  
JOHN GROUTEN

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on March 31, 1992, John W. Grouden will be awarded the Farmington Businessperson of the Year Award. A lifelong resident of Farmington, CT, John has given of himself unselfishly to the community and, since 1958, has been a member of the Farmington Savings Bank team. Starting his career as a part-time employee in 1958 while a student at Farmington High School and continuing during his years at Bentley College, he was elected chairman of the bank in December of 1991.

Not only has he contributed significantly to the bank, but he has also been an active member of the Farmington Valley community. John has recognized the need for a partnership between the business and philanthropic communities and serves as treasurer of the

Farmington Emergency Fuelbank and director of the Farmington Community Chest, Inc.

His dedication to and understanding of the financial needs of the community are appreciated by all who have had the opportunity to work with him. His many contributions are well known and the award as businessperson of the year is much deserved. I extend my heartfelt congratulations to John and his family and wish him many more years of success.

## CORAL REEF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH ACT OF 1992

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, Today, I am pleased to be joined by Congressmen TOM LEWIS, DANTE FASCELL, GEORGE E. BROWN and DENNIS HERTEL in introducing the Coral Reef Environmental Research Act of 1992. This bill sets a national policy to promote the sustainable use of coral reef ecosystems and the biological resources associated with them. It establishes a program of environmental research, monitoring and public education relating to coral reef ecosystems. It directs the President to facilitate international cooperation to ensure their sustainable use.

Coral reefs are fragile and dynamic ecosystems. They provide considerable benefits, including: scientific and medical products, fishery and mariculture industries, tourism and recreation, storm protection, and marine ecosystem functions.

Coral reefs are especially vulnerable to phenomena associated with global climate changes, such as rises in global temperature, increased levels of ultraviolet radiation, and sea level changes. They are threatened by a variety of problems associated with human activities including: pollution, terrestrial runoff, under-regulated trade in coral products, over-exploitation of fisheries, and anchor damage.

In a symposium on coral reefs, convened recently by the American Society of Zoologists, a prominent marine biologist from the University of Georgia, Dr. James Porter, warned that "the coral reefs of the Florida Keys, the only extensive living reefs in North America, are dying so swiftly that some of the most beautiful areas may be gone within 10 years, killed by an accumulating burden of man made and natural stresses." Similar stresses are taking their toll on coral reefs worldwide. Massive bleaching of reefs and die-offs have been reported throughout the Caribbean region. Widespread coral death has even occurred in the relatively pristine reefs of the Eastern Pacific Ocean. These losses have been attributed to periodic increases in water temperatures, caused by El Nino.

In order to use our coral reefs sustainably, we must increase our present understanding of the environmental threats to these ecosystems. We need to develop methodologies and technologies to repair damaged coral reefs. Global leadership will be pivotal to saving the world's coral reefs. We must act now.

This bill is an important first step toward ensuring the sustainable use of coral reef



ecosystems. I urge my colleagues to support the Coral Reef Environmental Research Act of 1992.

ON TERRY ANDERSON

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, this year, for the first time since I came to Congress, I was not led by a heavy and troubled heart to the House floor on March 16 to ask my colleagues not to forget Terry Anderson.

Instead, it is with joy that I ask my colleagues to think of Terry today—not because he languishes in unjust captivity; but because in freedom, Terry offers us all a model of courage, grace, and dignity that we would do well to emulate.

Terry Anderson, by his unassuming and quiet example, has taught us how far understanding, compassion, and humility can carry us—as individuals and as a nation—toward reconciliation and peace. For this important lesson, for Terry's freedom, for his health and for the new life he shares with his family, I offer a prayer of thanksgiving.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, Aristotle said that "the basis of a democratic state is liberty." The United States is the modern Nation that has perhaps best embodied the philosopher's words. Once a democratic experiment, we are now proof that democracy can succeed—even in a nation as vast as ours—if liberty is allowed to flourish. In 1992, the 200th anniversary of the Bill of Rights, we must naturally repay the kindness given to us by Ancient Greece and congratulate, in turn, the emergence of independent democracy in that very same land today. On the 171st year of modern Greece, then, I call on all the Members of Congress to join me in support of House Joint Resolution 390, "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy," introduced by our colleague, Mr. BILIRAKIS.

I also would like to express my deep concern for the longstanding conflict on the island of Cyprus. The cries of suffering from the people of Cyprus should not go unheard. It is past time to encourage the formation of a legitimate government for the entire island. With hope, the negotiations between Greece and Turkey on this matter, set to resume in the next months, will result in the liberation of this island from a separatist rule into a democratic society.

INDEPENDENT COUNSEL ON ENDLESS PURSUIT FOR MISCONDUCT IN CONNECTION WITH IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to question the wisdom of continuing the expenditure of time and treasure in the apparently endless pursuit of working level employees of the Central Intelligence Agency for alleged misconduct in connection with the Iran-Contra affair.

The American people want to see the law enforced. But spending millions of dollars to determine who, more than 5 years ago and on the periphery of the Iran-Contra affair, said what to whom and when is not what they have in mind. With our law enforcement and judicial system already stretched to the breaking point, the present effort of the independent counsel can only be viewed as marginal.

Mr. Speaker, the independent counsel's office has already spent over tens of millions of dollars in an attempt to prosecute a dozen or so individuals, and we all know the results. Despite the hundreds of attorneys, paralegals and investigators at his beck and call, the courts did not sustain the two major convictions the independent counsel did achieve. On the other hand, the CIA employees caught in his vise do not have private means. What is the effect on CIA people still on active duty who see highly respected colleagues with 30 or more years of service to our country now faced with bankruptcy as they seek to defend themselves? Where are our national priorities?

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply disturbed by the plight of the CIA employees who are objects of scrutiny or indictment by the independent counsel and who lack the resources to defend themselves properly, no matter what the outcome. In this respect, I am gratified to report that a number of their retired colleagues have banded together to help support them financially. They are soliciting funds from which to pay legal expenses and thereby ensure a more level playing field. Their efforts deserve the support of all Americans.

IN HONOR OF MIMI SILBERT

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the remarkable work of Mimi Silbert, the founder and energizer of Delancey Street in my district of San Francisco.

The article which follows was printed in the Washington Post Parade magazine on March 15 in recognition of Mimi Silbert's phenomenal efforts to recondition hardcore criminals into productive, responsible citizens. Mimi Silbert is a gift to San Francisco, and we are grateful for her tireless efforts to improve our community and our society.

HITTING BOTTOM CAN BE THE BEGINNING

(By Hank Wittemore)

In his teens, Robert Rocha was selling drugs night and day to survive. He was a street kid in San Francisco—using and pushing heroin, sleeping wherever he could. His mother had been in and out of jail for robbing banks ever since he could remember, he says. He had been sent to foster homes from the age of 8. He lived on the edge, hustling and stealing.

Rocha carried a gun to pull holdups. He stabbed people too; and while still a juvenile, he was arrested and charged with 27 armed robberies.

His dream, to go to a big-time prison, came true at age 19, when he was sent to San Quentin. "I'd lost touch with everything," Rocha says, "and had no belief in myself. No hope. No trust in nothing or nobody. The reason I wanted to go to prison was because that's where I could be somebody. But when I got there, nothing in prison excited me, because I'd done everything by then. When I got back out on the street, I thought about changing my life. Then I got busted again—for selling heroin to an undercover cop."

That was in 1987. Today, at 26, the same young man is well-groomed, wears a business suit and carries himself with quiet pride. He has the warm, confident smile of a person with solid ground under his feet along with a future. In the four years since he went on parole, he has learned eight construction trades. He takes college courses in criminology. He tutors other ex-convicts in geometry, helping them earn high school diplomas. He has transformed his life on every level—not in some magical way, but through a painful process of taking one small step after another.

Robert Rocha is one of 10,000 men and women with similar stories of tragedy and triumph. Over the last two decades, these former felons, drug abusers and prostitutes have helped each other survive to become healthy, productive citizens. Each of them has spent an average of four years as part of the Delancey Street Foundation, based in San Francisco, which has received worldwide acclaim for its ability to mend even the most broken of lives.

At the heart of this unique "extended family" is the spirit and unswerving resolve of Dr. Mimi Silbert, 49, a criminologist who has dedicated her life since 1972 to keeping Delancey Street open and growing. An elfin woman weighing less than 100 pounds, she stands toe-to-toe with the meanest, toughest ex-felons until the shouting turns to laughter, tears and hard work, and deep wounds gradually heal.

"You want to quit?" she challenged Robert Rocha and other Delancey Street residents while they were building their new San Francisco complex on the waterfront. Despite their lack of experience, they were doing the job by themselves. "Well," Silbert told them, "that's what you've always done—given up every time it has gotten difficult! I know you're hammering away and thinking that this isn't worth it, but you're hammering away on your lives."

"You're building your own foundation. If you make a mistake with that wall, tear it down and rebuild it! That's what we're doing at Delancey Street, for ourselves—tearing down bad things and making good things to replace 'em. And if you're too guilty and angry and hopeless to fight for yourself, then do it for the next guy. Because he's counting on you. Meanwhile, you're learning new skills. You're getting something that nobody can take away from you. You're building your lives."

There are 500 current residents at the San Francisco complex that opened in late 1990. About 500 others are going through this same rigorous program in Brewster, N.Y.; in Greensboro, N.C.; and in San Juan Pueblo, N.M. With neither funding nor a permanent staff other than Silbert herself, Delancey Street is almost entirely self-supporting. Its business enterprises, run by residents, net \$3 million a year.

"We're trying to prove that the 'losers' in our society can, in fact, be helped," Silbert says, "and also that they, in turn, can help. Essentially they make up an underclass. A third of our population was homeless. The average resident is four or five generations into poverty and two or three generations into prisons. They've been hard-core dope fiends. They're unskilled and functionally illiterate. They've had horrible violence done to them, and they've been violent."

"Most people would rather see them locked up for the rest of their lives, but our point is the opposite—that they can be taught to help themselves. They can learn to be responsible and self-reliant. And we believe that helping these same people is a critical part of turning around all the rest of society."

Last fall Silbert was among six recipients of the second annual America's Awards, sponsored by the Positive Thinking Foundation, of which Dr. Norman Vincent Peale is co-founder. "These unsung heroes personify the American character and spirit," Dr. Peale says. "They are ordinary people who are extraordinary examples of values that make our country great."

Over the years, Silbert has been besieged by requests from groups around the country wanting to learn about Delancey Street in order to duplicate it. Now, with typically large vision, she plans to create a "training institute" that would include up to several months of internship. Delancey Street could become a model for the nation.

"There's no way I'd go back to my old life," says Shirley LaMarr, 43, a resident for nearly three years. "I went through the whole siege of drugs and prostitution, getting beat up and having guns drawn on me, getting raped and carried out on pills, you name it. I've robbed people, all kinds of stuff, and each year I'd feel more disgusted. I lived on the street, with my own space on the sidewalk. When I was arrested, I sent a letter to Delancey Street. I was at the bottom, with a choice of coming here or going back out to die."

Those who enter Delancey Street invariably are filled with bitterness and despair. Having lost all trust and hope, they are angry and defensive. To be admitted, however, they must go through the motions of writing and asking to be let in.

Although they must promise to stay at least two years, the doors are not locked—so they can leave at any time, and few believe they will remain longer than a couple of months.

"But we already know that," Silbert says, laughing because the pattern is repeated so often. "And we're up front about it right away. I tell a new person who's scowling at me with utter contempt, 'Hey, we know you're trying to manipulate us! Our job is to out-manipulate you! And we're better at it than you are.'"

"They always play the victim: 'It wasn't my fault.' We ask them to explain: 'Somebody tied you down and injected a needle into your arm? Someone forced you to take a gun and bash that old lady on the head? Is that what happened? Who actually did those

things?' Finally they admit, 'Well, yeah, it was me. I did it.' We don't care that they don't mean what they say, just as long as they say it. Then we remind them of it every day that they're here!"

New arrivals at Delancey Street are given maintenance chores at the bottom of a long, intricate chain of command that includes every resident. A drug addict who wakes up in the lobby is given a broom to push and told, "Now you're no longer an addict. Why? Because we don't allow drugs in here. So the question for you is how you're going to live your life without drugs."

This "outside-in" approach is central to the Delancey Street process. "Image is important to them, so we start there," Silbert says. "They have to cut their hair, get into a suit and even change the way they walk. We ask them to act as if they were upstanding citizens or successful executives, even though they feel the opposite. Through external imitation, something gets internalized."

The same person also is told to be responsible for the next arrival, and so forth up the tightly structured chain of interaction, based on the premise that people will change simply by "doing" for somebody else.

"For my first eight months here," Robert Rocha remembers, "I don't believe in anything that Mimi and the others were saying. I had such a hard attitude that nobody could tell me nothing. I'd say, 'Get away from me,' because there was no way that I could trust anybody with my feelings. Nobody had ever cared about me, so why should I care about anyone else?"

"Then one day I saw that one of the guys was going to leave, and I found myself shouting at him. I got hysterical, trying to get him to listen to me. Some people told me, 'Hey, Robert, stop. We've taken care of it. But you know what? You're starting to care.' And when I realized that it was true—that I did care—I almost broke into tears."

Delancey Street's rules forbid alcohol or drugs and prohibit threatening—much less committing—violence. In two decades, there has never been a violent incident, and the few residents who have made threats were thrown out. Eighty percent have kept their promise to stay at least two years. Graduates, with an average residency of four years, today include attorneys, business people, technocrats, construction workers and others who represent an extraordinary record of transformation.

Mimi Silbert came from an immigrant neighborhood of Boston, where her father ran the corner drugstore. "Delancey Street functions the way my own family did," she says. "I've duplicated here what worked for me in that neighborhood, where everybody looked out for everybody else as we struggled upward. It was like holding hands while climbing a mountain. Together we rise or together we fall. And that's what happens here every day."

Although her family moved to the Boston suburbs when she was in sixth grade, Mimi Silbert never forgot the supportive structure of that immigrant neighborhood and its values of hard work and self-reliance. A cheerleader who was voted "nicest girl" in the class of 1959 at Brookline High School, Silbert majored in English and psychology at the University of Massachusetts. After that came a doctorate in criminology from the University of California at Berkeley.

"I interned as a prison psychologist," she recalls, "and it was clear to me that this system of punishment doesn't work. The people who wind up there are given everything, all

paid for by the taxpayers, and they are responsible for nothing. And then we wonder why, when they come out, they're no different."

Silbert was approached in 1971 by John Maher, a former felon who invited her to join him in creating a center for criminal rehabilitation and vocational training. It would be for ex-cons and run by ex-cons.

When they joined forces, Maher and Silbert agreed on a system of total self-sufficiency. All residents would work to support the group, with no outside funds. They would follow strict rules of behavior and be self-governing. Each resident would develop at least three marketable skills as well as earn a high school equivalency diploma.

Named for the section of New York City's Lower East Side where immigrants congregated at the turn of the century, Delancey Street started with four addicts in a San Francisco apartment. By late 1972, about 100 former felons were jammed into that single space. Yet, by helping each other, and by working and pooling their incomes, they were able to buy an old mansion—formerly housing the Soviet consulate—in fashionable Pacific Heights.

Silbert and Maher fell in love. "We shared a life and a dream," she says. For a decade, as their work continued to gain recognition, Maher helped Silbert raise her twin sons from an early marriage. However, personal problems took up more and more of Maher's time, and he resigned from Delancey Street in 1984. Four years later, at age 48, he died of a heart attack.

Since then Mimi Silbert has emerged not only as the driving force behind Delancey Street's continued success but also as a leader. One testament to her drive and ability is the foundation's new Italian-style complex in San Francisco. Because it was constructed almost entirely by the residents, the spacious complex—assessed at \$30 million—cost only half that figure to build.

Called the Embarcadero Triangle, it contains 177 apartments, along with meeting rooms, a movie theater, a swimming pool and space for some businesses—such as printing, picture-framing and catering—run by residents. At street level is an upscale restaurant, also operated solely by Delancey Street people, and Silbert is now getting major businesses to set up discount retail stores, which residents will learn to run.

Meanwhile she has begun a new alliance with the California Department of Corrections, through which Delancey Street people are interviewing San Quentin prisoners before their release. The purpose is to give them alternatives to going directly back out on the street, including the option of entering Delancey Street itself—before, instead of after, they hit rock bottom.

Aside from the new programs and businesses, daily life at Delancey Street continues at an intense pace. Activities include frequent "games" held for residents to develop their interpersonal skills. For those at the one-year mark, there are marathon sessions called "dissipations" to help them get rid of the tremendous guilt over what they did in the past. And a final area of education involves volunteer community or social work, with residents engaged in numerous projects, from helping the elderly to working with young people in poor neighborhoods.

"We're coming together to make things happen," Silbert says, "not just with good results but also with a good process. Because life itself is a process. If you fall apart, it doesn't have to end there. Hitting bottom can be the beginning. And I think, right now,



that America itself has the same problem that brings people to Delancey Street.

"At one time, we all believed we were going up as a country, but now we've started to feel like losers. There's a sense of being powerless, an attitude of fear and distrust. We're on the way down. Maybe we have to hit bottom before we can wake up the spirit of hope in America. But there's tremendous good in being able to get excited that rebuilding is possible. Once you know it's possible, you can take the risk of starting again. Then the best part of life is the struggle."

**CONGRATULATIONS TO MINNESOTA SCHOLARSHIP WINNER  
BARBARA JEAN MERZ**

**HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I come before you today to commend an outstanding student and citizen from my district, Ms. Barbara Merz. Because of her outstanding academic, athletic, and community service achievements, Barbara has been selected as one of eight outstanding high school seniors from across the country to receive a prestigious \$10,000 college scholarship from AAU/Mars Milky Way High School All-American Award. A blue ribbon selection panel of nationally recognized educators selected Barbara from a field of over 13,000 high school seniors nominated nationwide.

Academically, Barbara is ranked first in her class at Breck School in Minneapolis, is a National Merit Commended Scholar, and a recipient of the Minnesota Teen Leadership Award for outstanding academic achievement. Athletically, Barbara is captain of her soccer team, a 4-year varsity player, and earned honorable mention to the all-conference team.

Barbara has also found time to be active in her community. She serves as the representative to the United Way for Minneapolis, and has served as the chairperson for the Special Olympics Tournament for the past 4 years.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend Barbara for her many and varied achievements, and to wish her success in the future. As a winner of the award, Barbara will now also be eligible for an additional \$40,000 scholarship. In the tradition of Charles Lindberg, Hubert Humphrey, Walter Mondale, Warren Burger, and others, I am confident that Barbara will help continue Minnesota's long record of providing the country with outstanding citizens and public servants. Good luck, Barbara.

**NATIONAL AGRICULTURE DAY**

**HON. TOBY ROTH**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor our Nation's hardworking farmers. Today is National Agriculture Day. Every year for the last two decades we have set aside this time to acknowledge the debt we owe to the agricultural community.

Farming is more than just an industry. It is our heritage. Most of our founding fathers were farmers. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams—they all came from agricultural backgrounds. Yet, because so few Americans live on farms today—a mere 2 percent, as opposed to 90 percent in 1789—we often lose sight of what farming means, and has meant, to the United States and to the world.

There is an ancient saying that "When tillage begins, the other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization." I think it is never more true than it is now, as we move into the 21st century. Our abundant agricultural resources and the efficiency of our farmers have made it possible for our country to survive as a superpower and to be at the forefront of industrial and technological advances. We take it for granted, but agriculture is, in many ways, the basis for our society.

Our farmers work hard every day, with little thanks and even less financial reward, to put the food on our tables that sustains us as we go about our daily business. One American farm provides food for nearly 100 people here in the United States and for another 34 individuals overseas.

Too many people seem to believe that food simply appears, as if by magic, in the grocery store. Too few recognize the enormous effort that goes into getting that food onto the shelf. The average American spends barely 12 percent of their income on food. We are the best-fed and best-clothed people in the world, thanks to our farmers.

Farmers certainly aren't getting rich. The agricultural sector has had a very slow and arduous recovery from the serious economic problems suffered in the 1980's. We must take action to help them get going. Their recovery means the recovery of the whole Nation. When farmers prosper, every one prospers. For example, in my home State of Wisconsin, every time seven farms disappear, one business is forced to close its doors.

What must be done? Domestically, we need to ensure stable prices and eliminate the price swings which devastate our rural economies. Big business enjoys the ability to deduct 100 percent of their employees health insurance costs; farmers deserve the same. Reductions in the capital gains tax will help. Most importantly, we need to find ways to encourage investment in agriculture and to keep young people on the farms.

On the international side, we must make greater efforts to expand our export markets. Furthermore, foreign products should conform to the same high standards of safety that our products do. U.S. assistance programs should be required to use American dairy products. Finally, we need to set up barter programs to trade our farm goods for other commodities that we need from abroad.

Of particular concern to me, of course, are our dairy farmers. I come from the heart of America's dairyland. Wisconsin produces almost 20 percent of the Nation's milk, 32 percent of its cheese, and one-quarter of all the butter. In addition to excellent dairy products, the citizens of the 8th District produce some of the world's finest apples, cherries, and cranberries. And nearly all of our farms, 96 percent, are family owned.

Today is their day, and I hope Americans throughout all sectors of business and society will take this opportunity to realize the contributions of our Nation's farmers. Thomas Jefferson summed it up well:

Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country and wedded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bands.

**TRIBUTE TO JOHN BURRY, JR.**

**HON. RALPH REGULA**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues attention to work on John Burry, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Ohio. He has accomplished some remarkable things in northeast Ohio demonstrating affordable health care can be made available in a uniquely American public-private partnership.

When President Bush came to Cleveland to announce his health care reform program, he recognized the health care insurance program Jack Burry and the Council of Smaller Enterprises [COSE], an arm of the Greater Cleveland Growth Association, put together for small businesses. COSE, which is not only Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Ohio's largest customer, but is a national example of an insurance success story for managed competition and offers great potential for national application. The Blue Cross and Blue Shield-COSE story certainly is a model for successful small-group health coverage which is a segment of the economy suffering from very disproportionate rates for health care coverage.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Ohio's ability to shop for the best hospital prices has afforded the COSE small groups a desperately needed shelter from rampant health care inflation. Under Burry's leadership, the organization was instrumental in getting legislation passed in Ohio—the Health Insurance Reform Act of 1987—that made it possible for Blue Cross to apply the good old American way of doing business through competition and shop for the best price and service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Jack Burry, and Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Ohio. He truly is a revolutionary in the health care delivery system and has a vision of how to effectively repair our troubled health care system.

**IN HONOR OF MARGARET (PEG)  
SHERFEY**

**HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute and recognize the public service of Margaret (Peg) Sherfey.

Peg is retiring on March 24 after 10 years of loyal service to the village of Union City,

OH. She began her work with Union City as a member of the town council in 1980, and served there for 3 years. After a break in service, she felt the need to reenter public service in order to better her community. She became the Village Clerk in June 1986 and will retire from this post next week.

Peg's job has not been easy. She has been faced with rough economic times during her tenure. Union City has suffered from high unemployment and lost several companies. These tough times have forced her to be as equally tough. Even though she had to be strong to do the job the village expected of her, she has been able to steer them through the rough times. Peg brought Union City through, even though there was little money to get things accomplished.

I wish to join the village of Union City, OH, in thanking Margaret (Peg) Sherfey for her undaunted, faithful, and loving years of public service.

#### NATIONAL AGRICULTURE DAY

#### HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the men and women of this country who work the land, process and refine our agriculture commodities, and engage in the research that keeps American farmers and ranchers the most efficient in the world. In short, the U.S. agriculture community.

Today, Friday, March 20, 1992, has been proclaimed "National Agriculture Day" by 48 States in our country, including my home State of Illinois, as well as the U.S. House of Representatives. I am very happy to join Chairman DE LA GARZA and 236 of my colleagues in cosponsoring this joint resolution.

Mr. Speaker, American agriculture is the most efficient in the world. And, it is not difficult to see that the foundation on which our success in agriculture is built is the family farm. Throughout the 20th Congressional District in west-central Illinois, which I represent, counties like Adams, Pike, Greene, Jersey, Macon, Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian, Sangamon, Moultrie, Shelby, Cumberland, and Calhoun, family farming and agriculture are a way of life.

The men and women who work tirelessly to provide food and fiber for communities like Decatur, Quincy, and Springfield, as well as our country; the scientists and researchers who labor at facilities like the University of Illinois to discover ways to combat the crippling effects of aflatoxin; the food processors and refiners and those who transport our farm commodities all deserve a sincere thank you for their efforts and contributions to American life, health, and prosperity.

It has become increasingly obvious that agriculture not only holds the key to revitalization for our rural economies but our urban areas as well. That is why celebrating "national Agriculture Day" is so important. We need to take time to recognize the significant contributions that agriculture makes to our everyday lives. American agriculture touches almost every aspect of our lives.

To those men and women who strive to make U.S. agriculture even more efficient; to the youth in our country who participate through their involvement in organizations that enhance the understanding and importance of agriculture in today's society, I thank you for your positive contributions to our country.

Mr. Speaker, we pause today to reflect on the past contributions of American agriculture. And, we look to the future, a future which holds great promise, for the continued development of our agricultural system.

#### THE PLIGHT OF SYRIAN JEWRY

#### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, there are an estimated 4,000 Jews still trapped in Syria. In chilling parallel to the treatment of other persecuted minorities throughout history, these Jews are concentrated in ghettos, where their movements are under constant surveillance by the Mukhabarat. This is the Syrian secret police, and it lives up to all the most ugly images conjured by that term. The Mukhabarat keeps a file on every Jew in Syria; it monitors all their contacts with foreigners, even family members; it reads their mail and taps their telephones.

Jews are denied education beyond the primary level, are denied government jobs except at the lowest level, are denied the right to buy or sell property with approval from the Mukhabarat. It is not then surprising that most, and probably all, Syrian Jews would like to leave the country. But the Syrian Government considers this a crime against the state, and therefore Jews are the only religious group totally forbidden to emigrate. Even Jews who wish to leave the country for only a short period of time are required to leave a substantial monetary deposit, and to leave close family members behind, as a guarantee that they will return. Thus many Jews are cruelly denied the right to visit members of their family who reside in other countries—in the case of the Swed Brothers, now languishing in prison, charges of espionage and treason were brought because they dared to visit relatives they had not seen in 30 years.

In 1987 two Syrian brothers, Eli and Salim Swed, were accused of committing a crime, arrested, and were held incommunicado for 2 years. They have been brutally tortured, held in dank underground cells, and given only sham trials. Three years later two young couples were arrested for similar crimes. One woman gave birth to a baby in prison; the two men were tortured while in prison.

Their crimes were the same—they were Jews, and they wanted to leave Syria. Under the current, dictatorial regime of America's new Middle Eastern ally, Hafez al-Assad, this has become crime enough to warrant brutal treatment, imprisonment, and complete suspension of whatever human rights are left to the small community of Jews who remain in Syria.

Mr. Speaker, none of us in this body can deny that the basic human rights of the Jews

of Syria are being grossly violated. Two of the rights which we in the United States hold most sacred—freedom of religion and freedom of movement—are denied to the Jews of Syria. We in this body should note that the right to emigrate freely has been enshrined in no less a document than the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, to which Syria is a signatory. Thus these rights are not only central to our own constitution, but are guaranteed by the United Nations. It is extremely disappointing that, at a time when the United Nations ideal seems to be finally taking hold in our post-cold war world, Syria is still able to flaunt these fundamental elements of international law and morality.

Many times before in history, the nations of the world have stood aside silently and ignored the persecution of minorities by dictators. We all know what has resulted. The current administration has, to its credit, has used diplomatic channels to protest the treatment of Jews in Syria to President Assad. But far more needs to be done, as the Syrian Government continues to ignore our protests. As a step in this direction I was proud to have been an original cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 188, which condemns Syria's treatment of its Jews and urges the Government of that country to immediately grant them free emigration privileges. This resolution also urged both the President of the United States and the United Nations to press the Syrian Government to comply with this demand.

We are all present in a time of unparalleled opportunity to reform the course of world events. It would be a tragedy if we were to allow this opportunity in the Middle East to pass, without doing all we can to help this oppressed minority. We are faced with a choice: we can stand by and do nothing while Syrian Jews face oppression, imprisonment and torture in the pursuit of their basic rights; or we can speak out, we can take a stand, we can do all we can to correct this great wrong. Let us be sure that we do not once again look back, and regret that we had not done more.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI'S COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENCE

#### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, this week, I will, once again, have the distinct honor and privilege of hosting my alma mater's football team in Washington, DC—the University of Miami Hurricanes. Again, the team enjoys being invited to Washington by President Bush at a Rose Garden ceremony honoring the Nation's No. 1 college football champions. The Hurricanes are conational champions along with the Washington Huskies.

Since coming to the House of Representatives, I have been honored to work with and represent the people of south Florida, which includes the University of Miami.

The University of Miami enjoys a symbolic relationship with its neighbors in the Greater Miami area. First and possibly foremost, the university has become the largest private em-



ployer in Dade County. With 10,458 full-time and part-time employees, and a total current operations budget of \$580 million, the economic impact of the university on the community is considerable.

Through the schools of medicine and nursing, the university provides medical care for thousands of south Floridians each year. Advances in research and patient care translate into healthier, more productive lives for all members of the community. The school of medicine, in concert with its partner, Jackson Memorial Hospital, now treats more than 90 percent of Dade County's trauma victims.

The Miami Coalition, with university President, Tad Foote, as the founding chairman, was one of three programs recently recognized by the National Leadership Forum as a national model in the fight against drug abuse. The school of law includes in its curriculum, a class that puts law students in touch with homeless people who need help untangling the web of bureaucracy.

The university's intercollegiate athletics program has been a source of entertainment and immense pride for south Florida. The decade of the 1980's saw the university win three national college football championships, two national baseball championships, and one national women's golf championship, as well as significant national and international titles in tennis, swimming, and crew.

The 1991 University of Miami football team was crowned national champion by the Associated Press, after compiling a perfect 12-0 season. The 1991 squad also won the Big East Football Conference crown and is the third undefeated team in the football program's 66-year history. Since the beginning of the 1983 season, the Hurricanes have compiled a 94-13 record, which is the best in college football. Miami currently has the Nation's longest winning streak, with 18 consecutive victories and has also compiled the Nation's longest home field winning streak with 45 consecutive wins.

The road to the national championship was not easy, but it was exciting and full of big plays and records. In the season opener at Arkansas, quarterback Gino Torretta unleashed a 99-yard touchdown pass to Horace Copeland. Miami then took its No. 2 ranking into its home opener against the No. 10 ranked Houston Cougars. The 'Canes dominated the Houston Cougars, the Nation's top-ranked offensive unit in 1990, by a score of 44-10. The next big challenge was 10th-ranked Penn State. Miami speedster Kevin Williams exploded on a 90-yard punt return and the Hurricanes won the game 26-20.

The Hurricanes' biggest challenge of the season occurred when they traveled to Tallahassee to face their intrastate rival, the No. 1 ranked Florida State Seminoles. The Hurricanes entered the game ranked No. 2, and won the biggest game of the regular season in a dramatic finish. The Hurricanes rolled to an 11-0 record, but faced the Nebraska Cornhuskers in the Federal Express Orange Bowl classic. The 'Canes had little trouble, and opened the New Year with a victory over Nebraska and another national championship.

Five Hurricanes earned post-season all-American recognition—kicker Carlos Huerta, offensive tackle Leon Searcy, free safety

Darryl Williams, linebacker Darrin Smith and return specialist Kevin Williams. Head football coach Dennis Erickson became the second coach ever to win national championships in two of his first three seasons at a school and was honored as "Coach of the Year" by the Football News and Street and Smith's. He was also unanimously selected as "Big East Football Coach of the Year."

Dedicated to excellence in the classroom as well as on the football field, Erickson's players results in the classroom are equally impressive. All 17 seniors on the 1990 championship squad graduated; all 17 seniors on the 1991 national championship squad are on target to receive their diplomas; and 13 of the 21 seniors on Miami's spring roster will receive their degree before the season starts. Three players—Gino Torretta, Kevin Kirkeide and David Dzikowski—have already earned their bachelor's degrees and are currently pursuing their MBA's. I hope our colleagues will join me in recognizing the University of Miami for its achievements on the playing field and in the classroom, as well as for its contributions to the community.

**A TRIBUTE TO KARA MARK: RECIPIENT OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION'S HIGHEST NATIONAL AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN TEACHING**

**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 20, 1992*

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Kara Mark, a teacher in my State of Hawaii who was recently presented with the English-Speaking Union's highest national award for "Excellence in Teaching."

Kara Mark teaches English as a second language and is coordinator of that program at Likelike Elementary School on the island of Oahu. She receives this award in recognition of the creativity and effectiveness of the program she created.

She also, though, should receive particular notice for the involvement of parents in her unique approach to English instruction. Ms. Mark has developed workshops which enlighten parents on how best to help their children utilize English at home, and she teaches classes for parents in conversational English.

In addition, she works to actively involve students new to America about broader aspects of life in this country by taking them on field trips in the community, by introducing them to foods and items they may not be familiar with, and by teaching them about playground sports. She does this because she believes that by giving them experiences which help them understand English, they will be able to learn it more quickly, and use it more effectively.

We often hear the concerns of people who are worried about the numbers of people who speak languages other than English. Many of these people see English only initiatives as a solution to this problem. But it is not enough to demand that people speak English. People from other nations, particularly children, need

more than to simply be told that they must speak English—they need to be able to learn English. With teachers like Kara Mark they can.

Under her guidance, children and families who come here from other nations are given the instruction they need to be able to function in and contribute to our society on equal and familiar terms. And they are taught in a manner that emphasizes participation, incorporates their families, and makes clear to them that learning English and becoming an active and effective member of this society go hand in hand. In her words, "you learn a language because you need it, and you learn it by speaking and listening, not by looking up words and using them in sentences. Language is developed through experience."

I commend Kara Mark for her outstanding contribution to our community, and her commitment to the betterment of our society. It is always special to find a teacher who goes beyond existing methods to find innovative ways to help children learn. When that person is committed to children who are struggling to learn not just a new language, but a new culture, he or she should receive special notice. Kara Mark is just such a teacher, and she deserves not just this award for excellence, but our heartfelt gratitude as well.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO LONGWOOD HIGH SCHOOL CHEERLEADERS**

**HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 20, 1992*

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I am greatly honored to have this opportunity to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the Longwood, Long Island, NY, High School junior varsity and varsity cheerleading squads, who recently captured first and seventh places in their respective divisions at the International Open Cheerleading Championship in Nashville, TN.

Back in 1990, the Longwood junior varsity and varsity cheerleading squads challenged the national powerhouses of the South on their home turf and captured first and fifth places, respectively. By combining their collective talents with strict discipline, dedication, and the desire to be the best, the Longwood High School cheerleading squads have proved themselves to be as formidable as they were 2 years ago in Nashville.

I join Longwood High School and the entire Long Island community in saluting the Longwood High School cheerleading teams on their significant achievements. Their efforts and consistent reputation for excellence are to be commended, and wish them continued success.

Well done, Longwood.

TRIBUTE TO REV. HARRIS M. MERIWEATHER

**HON. CLAUDE HARRIS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Reverend Harry M. Meriweather as he celebrates his 50th anniversary as pastor of the New Prospect Baptist Church, in Northport, AL. Reverend Meriweather began his ministry at New Prospect Baptist Church in March 1942. At the age of 92, he is still actively preaching and teaching.

Reverend Meriweather's devotion to the ministry extends beyond the walls of his church. Throughout his community he shares his spiritual services as a member of the Druid City Hospital ministerial visiting staff, a chaplain of both Hale Memorial Hospital and Bryce Hospital, and a pastor on the jail ministry for Tuscaloosa County. Reverend Meriweather has also remained committed to the training of younger ministers by frequently sharing his pulpit with aspiring preachers.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to praise Reverend Meriweather on his accomplishments. We should all be inspired by this great man's dedication to his ministry and his commitment to making it a true lifetime career.

INDIANA'S MISS BASKETBALL, MARLA INMAN

**HON. FRANK McCLOSKEY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the efforts of Marla Inman, a senior at Bedford North-Lawrence High School, who was recently named Indiana's Miss Basketball for 1992. Not only is Ms. Inman the first female BNL cager to receive this honor, she is the first Miss Basketball from the Eighth District in the award's 17-year history.

A starter at guard since her sophomore year, Marla has led the Lady Stars to an 104-3 record, including three straight trips to the State finals, and an undefeated, State championship season in 1991. That same season, Bedford North-Lawrence also rose to a No. 2 ranking in the Nation.

In addition to her on-court presence, Marla has also possessed leadership qualities that have helped to separate her from her peers. These traits were apparent in this year's State finals, as Marla was selected as the winner of the IHSAA's Mental Attitude Award.

According to her coach, Austin "Pete" Pritchett,

Marla is a great listener, and that's something we're losing in our youth today. She leads by example and with just a word here and there. You have some who talk their way through as leaders and some who do it by example.

Her talents on the basketball court have earned Marla a scholarship to Indiana University. I am confident that she will continue to

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

excel at the collegiate level, and we should all wish her success in her future athletic and academic endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PROHIBIT MERCHANT MARINER LICENSING FEES

**HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to prohibit the Coast Guard from charging fees for the licensing and documentation of merchant mariners.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 amended 46 U.S.C. 2110 to remove longstanding restrictions prohibiting the Coast Guard from collecting certain user fees. The 1990 act required the Secretary of Transportation to establish user fees for Coast Guard services related to mariner licensing and other agency activities.

The Coast Guard now has regulations under consideration that will require seamen, engineers, officers and others who serve on U.S. vessels to pay for the evaluations and examinations necessary to qualify for documents and licenses. A separate fee will then be charged to issue the needed papers, which under the provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, will have to be renewed every 5 years.

No other sector of the transportation industry is required to pay a fee in order to work, and it is not fair that mariners should be singled out. I am hopeful that this bill will be acted on this year. I would also be pleased to have any of my colleagues join me as cosponsors.

TRIBUTE TO VICTOR RABASCA

**HON. MARGE ROUKEMA**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to a man who has dedicated his career to the enrichment and education of children.

Tonight, the citizens of the Borough of Oakland, NJ, will gather to pay tribute to Victor Rabasca who is retiring after 35 years as a professional educator and 31 years in the Oakland school system.

Vic Rabasca began his teaching career shortly after earning his bachelor of science degree from William Paterson College in 1957. Knowing the value of a complete education, Vic continued his own studies as he taught grades seven and eight. In fact, Vic Rabasca completed his masters in education and continued to earn 45 credits beyond graduation.

In 1961, Vic joined the staff of the Oakland public school system. He has served as a grade school teacher, counselor, vice principal, administrative assistant, and most recently as assistant superintendent of schools. He has also served the school district as the thorough and efficient [T&E] officer and is

charged with assuring that the borough's schools fulfill education requirements mandated by the New Jersey State Constitution. True to form, Vic, is recognized as the most knowledgeable T&E official in the county and, as a result, the Oakland school system is frequently cited as a model of compliance for other districts to emulate.

Mr. Speaker, success is sweet. However, it is sweetest when it comes with the respect, approval and admiration of one's colleagues. Here again, Vic Rabasca has achieved. Recently, the Oakland Superintendent of Schools characterized Vic as "one of the most sensitive and competent educators I have had the pleasure of working with."

I ask my colleagues today to join me and the citizens of Oakland, NJ, in saying "thank you and a job well done" to Victor Rabasca on his retirement.

HONORING FORDHAM UNIVERSITY BASKETBALL TEAM

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, Tuesday, March 10, was a time of great celebration on the campus of Fordham University in my district in the Bronx. For the first time in 21 years, the Rams basketball team gained a spot in the NCAA tournament when they defeated Bucknell University to capture the Patriot League tournament crown.

The story of the Fordham University basketball team is a lesson in persistence and second effort. Last year, even though they won 25 games during the season, the Rams were told they were not NCAA tournament material. Although coach Nick Macarchuk and his squad were heartbroken, they refused to complain about this oversight. They set their sights on the next season and strove for a record of success that could not be denied. And in the end, they proved that they are indeed worthy to play in the "big" tournament.

No matter how far the Rams advance in the tournament, they will treasure their accomplishments forever. Their victory is the essence of amateur sports—playing for pride, not money, and putting individual desires aside in order to improve the team. It is an inspiring example for their fellow students, and, in fact, for any person who is told they are not good enough to belong at the top.

GLAAD MEDIA AWARDS

**HON. GERRY E. STUDDS**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunately still true that portrayals of lesbians and gay men in media of all types are often negative and inaccurate. Bigotry and violence against lesbians and gay men are unintentionally reinforced by media myths and stereotypes.



The Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation [GLAAD] was formed in 1985 to respond directly to inaccurate depictions of lesbians and gay men in the media. GLAAD also works to educate the media about the harmful effects of negative stereotypes perpetuated through biased reporting, insufficient representation, and insensitive portrayals in film and on television.

GLAAD assists professionals in the media by providing information about the lesbian and gay community, offering access to community experts on various issues, and encouraging creative efforts in dealing with lesbian and gay characters and topics.

The GLAAD organization has created their own media awards to honor outstanding portrayals of lesbians and gay men in film, television, and the recording industry, as well as accurate coverage by the electronic and print media.

Nominating committees in Los Angeles and New York have selected as media award recipients many extraordinary individuals responsible for outstanding media portrayals of lesbians and gay men during 1991. Members

of the news media and the entertainment industry are honored. A formal presentation of the media awards will take place in California in April.

I hold in high regard the mission and goals of GLAAD: to remove bigotry and defamation from print coverage and broadcast media representations of gay and lesbian people. I commend to my colleagues the important work of the Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation and its contribution to the lives of all our citizens.

#### A TRIBUTE TO OLIN CORP.

#### HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 20, 1992

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the Olin Corp. Olin's Brass Division and Winchester Division headquarters are located in my congressional district, in East Alton, IL,

where many of my fellow Illinoisans have been gainfully employed through the generations.

The first of the Olin companies, the Equitable Powder Manufacturing Co., was founded by Franklin W. Olin on May 28, 1992, in East Alton, IL. Over the years, the Equitable Powder Manufacturing Co. enjoyed steady growth as Franklin W. Olin and his sons, John M. and Spencer T. Olin, expanded into other businesses, and the company has become a Fortune 200 company known world wide for its expertise in ammunition, chemicals, and metals.

Olin continues to move forward in research, investment, and the development of high quality products that are respected around the world. The ammunition manufacturing facilities operated by Olin in my district are models of efficiency and examples of how American business can remain strong and competitive internationally.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Olin Corp. on its 100-year history of corporate and community accomplishments, and commend Olin's management and employees for their commitment to excellence.